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Date 30, 2020

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CITYLAB

What Happens to Public Space When Everything Moves Outside?

By: Feargus O'Sullivan

June 30, 2020



As restaurants and bars dramatically expand their outdoor seating, questions are emerging about who gets to occupy the streets.

In this pandemic recovery period, city streets are starting to look a little different. To create room for social distancing, restaurant, bar and café tables are spilling out into the street. In some cases, this means more businesses adopt a Parisian sidewalk café model. In other cities, this design skips right past the sidewalks, which need all the room they can get for socially distanced pedestrians. Instead, tables occupy parking spots and vehicle lanes, and in some cases parks or public squares. This new way of organizing street space has already been rolled out in many cities, including [Vilnius, Lithuania](#); central [Paris](#); the old city of [Barcelona](#) and Boston's North End. It's in the process of being introduced in a [host of other cities](#) across the world this month as some urban centers tentatively emerge from lockdown.

The footage of Boston above is the stuff of Mediterranean fantasy. Streets converted into open-air living rooms are busy but still uncrowded, and relatively fume-free. While in some places, the change means just a few new terraces

sprouting in side streets, in cities such as Paris, the new tables have taken over entire streets where cars have been banned, creating a possible future template that could continue indefinitely.

But the movements of these private businesses into new spaces pose new challenges about who gets to occupy outside spaces that are increasingly in demand. Reopened parks, one of the few place to freely and safely congregate during coronavirus, are frequently packed. Many streets already have sidewalks filled with lines of people waiting to enter stores enforcing a low customer capacity. Add a new range of table service businesses to this busy streetscape, and issues about who get priority come to the fore. These questions have been exacerbated in a summer of unrest when, in the most extreme of examples, racial justice protesters demonstrate against police brutality in city streets where other people sit eating brunch.

Whose Streets?

Even before the pandemic, urban streets have been fiercely contested spaces. Granting bars and restaurants loopholes that allow them to serve alcohol in the street, for example, could create a situation in which paying customers can drink what they like outdoors while, feet away, people sitting drinking a store-bought beer on a stoop still attract the attention of the police.

Even the regulations created to make these alcohol sales feasible, such as California's requirements that outside terraces serving liquor are cordoned off and supervised, could effectively mean that public spaces previously accessible to all become monitored and exclusionary.

"We have a painful contestation around public space in this city," says Nick Chapman, manager of special events and street closures for the city of San Francisco. "Who can be in it, doing what on what terms. Our problems with difficult behavior in the public realm are going to be exacerbated if we try to move businesses out into those spaces. One can imagine conflicts with people who are out on our streets all the time, and these new commercial entities that want to move out."

San Francisco does have a plan, called Shared Streets, allowing businesses to apply to use parking and sidewalk space as seated serving areas. Choosing parking places in particular to convert does alleviate some tension. These spaces are, Chapman points out, already used privately as vehicle storage paid by the hour. Reserved for table service strictly during serving hours, and otherwise fully accessible to all, they would temporarily adapt existing rules on public space without twisting their intention.

At the same time, some of the city's streets have been used during the pandemic to create rudimentary campgrounds to allow homeless people to maintain social distance — sites that some citizens have successfully campaigned to have removed or reduced. It remains to be seen whether cities can avoid the worst-case scenario, in which streets become quasi-privatized preserves for paying customers granted new freedoms, while people who are homeless, protesting or simply hanging out find their right to occupy the same spaces curtailed.

Cars Versus Bars

Some cities are already clashing with another constituency: drivers and the businesses they serve. The California city of Pacific Grove canceled a plan barring cars from downtown streets to allow space for al fresco dining just five days into its run, after businesses that didn't offer food service complained the plan was hindering access for their customers.

In Jersey City, Director of Transportation Planning Barkha Patel is working on a plan that makes eliminating parking optional. The scheme expands restaurant space in her city's downtown through the creation of on-street parklets — low wooden platforms with planters placed in parking spaces so that, flush with the curb, they are wheelchair accessible. But she acknowledges that, in a city where cars and pedestrians have long competed for space, this plan will not suit every business.

"This trade-off between parking and public space is one we have to deal with very often," she says. "Jersey City is the most densely populated city in the U.S. after New York and San Francisco, and while we have some of the highest rates of public transit use in the country, we still have a lot of our population who are auto-dependent."

Knowing that some businesses will object, the city will be adopting an "opt-in system," Patel says. "We're not looking

to impose this kind of intervention on people who don't want it."

A Struggle for Space

Bars and restaurants in European city centers tend to have fewer customers who arrive directly on site by car, but their street spaces are often tighter. Most streets in historic cities such as Paris and Rome do have some free curb space, used more for unloading deliveries than long-term parking. Bars and restaurants tend to cluster in pedestrian-friendly areas where it's hard to add tables without crowding pedestrians.

To manage this potential crush, Barcelona is placing limits on outdoor expansions, allowing cafes and restaurants to apply to expand their service area into the street by four to six tables — less in very narrow streets — while existing terraces can use 75% of their pre-pandemic capacity. In a period when lockdown-weary citizens are increasingly bending distancing rules, the results seem to be mixed.

Laura Ninou, who co-runs a 90-year-old family tapas bar with her father in Barcelona's El Born district, has already found city rules confusing and ill-enforced. Following city guidelines, she has placed two barrels that function as stand-up tables in front of her bar, El Xampanyet, because the space is too narrow for a full sit-down terrace. This helps for now, as the area is still quiet, but according to Ninou, other streets are already filling so fast that distancing guidelines are being disregarded.

"It feels like a bit of a joke," she says. "Right where I live, there's suddenly a street that is completely full of tables. It's nice, it feels festive — it's Spain, we like to be outside — so people don't really complain. But there are also people like my mum who is now scared to go for a walk outside because people are all passing too close to each other."

In this kind of climate, social distancing rules can be a counsel of perfection that few follow. Ninou's bar may have made an effort to expand safely, but that doesn't guarantee that a city fatigued by months of lockdown will maintain the careful distancing such rules are supposed to promote.

After the primary concern of infection, there is also the issue of noise. Busy city neighborhoods have long been battlegrounds between those who want nightlife and those who want peace, and current street takeovers by businesses seem to be sharpening that struggle. Vilnius is an early example of what to expect. Since the Lithuanian capital allowed food and drink services to expand out into the streets of its old town in April, residents in the area have complained that nighttimes have become a noisy free-for-all. The new terraces close at 11 p.m., but with a season of warm nights, some drinkers have simply moved a few feet to other sidewalks and carried on chatting well into the night.

"I think the mayor wanted the streets to be full of restaurants and cafes, but I don't think he wanted the city to be up until 4 a.m. during quarantine," a resident of Vilnius' old town told Lithuanian national broadcaster LRT. "Previously, everyone who was drunk at night was inside the bars. Now all the drunk people are outside, screaming."

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GOVERNING

Cities Open Streets and Redefine Their Purpose and Focus

By: Zoe Manzanetti

June 30, 2020

Tampa, Fla.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Los Angeles are repurposing streets for business and pedestrian use during the coronavirus pandemic. So far, the programs have been well received, and may even survive past the pandemic.

As cities reopen and readjust to a socially distanced life, they have implemented programs that allow for pedestrian-prioritized streets. It's a way to encourage residents to remain active close to home while maintaining social distancing and avoiding gatherings indoors.

Originally, the closing of a street to traffic and opening up the space to pedestrians was done in the name of

the complete streets movement, born out of modern urbanism. Today, however, it's about health. Some health officials are predicting there could be a second wave of the pandemic in the fall months while others forecast there will be more pandemics in our lifetime.

Local government leaders are beginning to reorganize their cities to prepare for the next shutdown. If there are already guidelines in place on how to reduce contact and transit throughout the city without a complete cessation of activity and business, future pandemics might not be so devastating. Some cities are putting this idea into practice, but there are challenges.

Establishing an Order

Tampa's Lift Up Local Economic Recovery Plan has enabled restaurants and businesses to expand into sidewalks, streets and parklets so that they could re open their business while adhering to the social distancing guidelines that remain in effect during the pandemic.

Mayor Jane Castor worked with local businesses and the city council to establish a plan that would support businesses during this economic crisis. "Our governor opened up retail and restaurants to 25 percent capacity, so clearly that wouldn't allow the majority of retail or restaurants to even meet their bottom line, much less make a profit," Mayor Castor explains.

She talked with local businesses about what type of programming would work best to fit their needs, whether it was single-use menus, touch-free payment options, shutting down an entire street or simply setting up tents on the sidewalk. "The ideas are usually easy. The implementation is difficult," she says.

Tampa is still in a state of emergency, which grants Castor powers to enact changes to help the city maneuver through the crisis and allow her to make changes to store and restaurant ordinances that otherwise would prohibit them from occupying public right of way. Building off Gov. Ron DeSantis' Executive Order, Castor's Executive Order 2020-23 outlined the requirements of the "Lift Up Local program," including the allowance of city rights-of-way, restaurant capacity limitations and the mandates for paper menus and reservations.

Castor worked with several state and city agencies to certify that the plan was done correctly. First, they had to understand what exactly they wanted to do and how they were going to handle different issues, such as how parking lots were to be used, how businesses were to gain permission to use parking lots they didn't own, and what would be allowed for alcohol consumption. After compiling all the ideas, the city put it into order. "The city attorney wrote it up and I made all of the council members aware of just what we were doing," says Castor. "Then we worked, too, with the state beverage to ensure that they didn't have any issues."

The executive order does not require Tampa businesses to get a permit prior to making these socially distant changes, but the city closely manages what they are doing. "There's a lot of oversight, especially in the very beginning," says Castor. "We had law enforcement officers out there, we had our fire inspectors and we have our code enforcement, as well, ensuring that everybody abided by the rules."

Utilizing Resources and Creativity

Kansas City, Mo., has enacted a similar program to Tampa's, and they, too, had to recruit different city agencies to ensure the program's success. Maggie Green, the public information officer for Kansas City's Public Works, explains that the city had to loop in several different departments. "It was more people than you think you need to involve," she says. "People like your fire department, your EMS folks, the police department, even your IT department and people who manage the permitting on the IT side of things."

Open Streets KC involved many different departments because it was a three-part program enacted by a city council resolution. The first element allowed residents to apply online for a permit, essentially a modified block party permit that shuts down single-block stretches of neighborhood streets allowing only local traffic and emergency vehicles. Then, the city implemented over 100 automatic pedestrian crossings throughout the city to reduce points of contact as residents walk around. Last, the city organized three larger road closures that extend several blocks.

City agencies had to work collaboratively to implement the different regulations of the program, and also partnered

with several organizations in the area to further encourage its residents to utilize the opportunities. The local partnerships were crucial in the city's ability to implement the program, according to Green. "They kind of all stepped up in different ways and said, 'Hey, how can we help? We can help provide resources if a neighborhood needs them.' And, again, this really helped us fill the resource gap that we as a department had."

While Open Streets KC is complex, Green believes that it has been beneficial to both the community and the city agencies, creating a focal shift in how they approach projects. "I definitely think a deeper outcome here is that there is this willingness to be creative and be flexible and really frame a lot of this work around truly helping the community out and not getting hung up necessarily on the boxes to check and the bureaucracy behind it."

Letting the Community Lead

No matter the size of the community, having the residents at the forefront is one of the main reasons why these pedestrian programs are succeeding. Los Angeles, Calif., one of the largest cities in the nation, has also launched a similar program to those of Tampa and Kansas City.

The Slow Streets L.A. program, like Kansas City's, does not install any permanent mechanisms, such as speed bumps or permanent barricades, to close the neighborhood streets. Seleta Reynolds, Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT)'s general manager, says that the signs and temporary barricades should alert drivers that pedestrians and bikers will be on the street. "It really is just a message to people driving that, on those streets, they should consider themselves guests," she says.

But given L.A.'s size, the department had to weigh the impacts of the program and where it would actually be beneficial to the residents. Some neighborhoods, such as South L.A.'s Boyle Heights, were being disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 and the city acknowledged that certain neighborhoods had different priorities. While the program seemed simple on the surface — applying temporary barricades, for example — the city knew it had to act as a guest in those communities. "Just like everything else that we do in transportation, we're entering a community and we really need to be clear about who we're there to help and what we can do and who we are empowering to lead in sort of directing resources to their community," says Reynolds.

LADOT relied heavily on community-based organizations during the planning phase. For several years, the agency has been working with these organizations to help bridge two main barriers that prevent Angelenos from interacting with government services: access and trust. Reynolds explained that even if the city provides services, a resident may not be able to access it because it's not delivered to their neighborhood, it's not advertised through the channels where they get their information or it may not be in their language.

However, even if the residents have access to the information, they may not utilize a service out of government distrust. "They're worried about giving their name to government or participating in a program because their experiences with government are either that we ignore them or that we do harm in their neighborhoods," says Reynolds. "When we create a resource and we provide a service, it's worthless unless we take the extra step of investing in the right resources to translate things into multiple languages and make sure we're reaching out to faith leaders and other folks in the community that are the kind of conduits of information to those folks."

This is not LADOT's first time running a street closure program. The department has been offering a similar program since 2015, Play Streets, that allows temporary street closures in neighborhoods across the city. Reynolds says the city learned a lot of lessons about community interaction, including how not to use police as official enforcement to ensure that their residents are comfortable. "If you decide when you're designing a program like this, and you're working across your city with different departments and the decision is, 'well, we can't have one of these, unless we have police there,' then you need to go back to the drawing board," she says. "The presence of law enforcement is one of the reasons why people don't feel comfortable out in their own neighborhoods."

The Future of Open Streets

Kansas City has started developing its own temporary outdoor seating program and Green believes that, while the city had been in conversations about creating micro-mobility zones, it would not have happened so quickly. "I've kind of phrased it as a silver lining during this challenging time, that we were able to really see some opportunity, jump on that

opportunity and really create something positive for our neighborhoods,” says Green. “It would definitely look different if we weren’t in the middle of a pandemic, but I do think that Kansas City, as a whole, is really starting to think more about this type of outdoor space, connecting community to the outdoors and placemaking and streetscaping.”

Los Angeles has also expanded into providing businesses with an outdoor space. The city created its [Al Fresco](#) program that allows businesses and stores to utilize public spaces like sidewalks, parking lots, and parklets. “A really important ingredient of that program is going to be, how do we make sure that we allow and we enable not just brick and mortar restaurants, but street vendors to be able to operate in those spaces,” says Reynolds.

Both Los Angeles and Kansas City have plans to continue their outdoor programs through the end of the city’s State of Emergency order, though officials continue to re-evaluate as things progress.

From the beginning, Tampa’s Lift Up Local worked to incorporate the residents into the process and focus on their needs, which is why it has done so well, according to Mayor Castor. “It’s been so successful because it was a collaborative effort. We worked together to develop a plan that was safe and could be implemented and would be in the best interest of those businesses,” she says.

Castor believes the program, or a similar version, is something that residents could see again in future months. But she expects that the program may be temporarily suspended during the summer due to Florida’s hurricane season. “Here in Florida, Mother Nature will determine the end date.”

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WASTE 360

SWANA Collecting Cloth Face Covering Orders for the Industry

June 29 2020

The Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) is collecting orders for cloth face coverings on behalf of the entire U.S. solid waste and recycling industry. The face coverings are free to companies and agencies in the industry for essential critical infrastructure workers.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), along with other federal partners, are distributing the cloth face coverings and SWANA is assisting in the distribution.

The face coverings are intended for solid waste and recycling workers in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam and other U.S. Territories, who do not need medical-grade personal protective equipment (PPE) for their daily work. Operations that support the industry, including equipment manufacturers, are also eligible to receive the face coverings.

A minimum order of a single box containing 500 face coverings is required and all orders must be placed before July 17.

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[Order face coverings on SWANA website](#)

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DAILY BREEZE

With single use bag ban back, you'll be paying for grocery sacks again

By: Martin Wisckol
June 30, 2020

The law was temporarily suspended because of concerns reusable bags could spread the coronavirus.

Get ready to pack your own reusable bags again, or pay for 10 cents for store bags when you go shopping, if you aren't already.

Gov. Gavin Newsom's April 22 suspension of the state's single-use bag ban expired June 22, and stores are eliminating their interim free-bag policies.

Suspension of the state law came after some retailers unilaterally stopped allowing reusable bags out of concern that they could contribute to the spread of COVID-19.

Now, environmentalists are celebrating the return of the single-use ban. They — along with many health experts — say reusable bags pose little health risk, particularly if they're washed regularly and handled only by the shopper.

Additionally, the Center for Disease Control has updated its guidance, noting that there's been no documentation of anyone catching the coronavirus from an inanimate surface.

"Transmission of coronavirus occurs much more commonly through respiratory droplets than through objects and surfaces," according to the CDDC website.

The Ralphs-Kroger-Food 4 Less and Vons-Safeway chains are preparing to allow reusable bags in stores where they had been temporarily banned and, by next week, will start charging 10 cents for store bags. Four other major grocery chains contacted by the Southern California News Group did not respond to inquiries, but most are expected to follow suit.

The California Grocers Association said it has notified its members of the rule change and indicated no opposition to resuming use of reusable bags.

"We defer this decision to local health authorities, who know best how to proceed," said association spokesman Dave Heylen. "Cal-OSHA has provided guidelines for store employees to follow in the event a customer brings their own bag."

The most recent Cal-OSHA guidelines, dated May 26, simply say that customers should leave their reusable bags in their cart, that employees should not touch the bags and that customers should bag their own purchases.

The United Food & Commercial Workers union, which represents grocery workers and declined comment for this story, does not appear to have taken a position on reusable bags.

The safety issue

Environmental groups have been pushing steadfastly against efforts to reintroduce single-use bags and other single-use plastics, arguing that they are no safer than their reusable counterparts. Some say reusables are even safer because the owner knows exactly where they've been.

The groups say efforts toward the elimination of disposable plastics needs to continue in order to reduce litter, a threat to marine life, non-biodegradable landfill waste and greenhouse gases produced by the manufacture of plastics.

"We understand that, out of abundance of caution, in the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic, some retailers and even some county public health officers chose to temporarily discourage consumers from bringing their own reusable bags into stores," said Mark Murray, executive director of Californians Against Waste. "(But) there was never any evidence that COVID could be or has been transmitted via reusable bags."

A document signed by more than 110 health experts from 18 countries makes the case that reusable products — including bags, containers and food service utensils — are no less safe than their disposable counterparts. The document has been released by the environmental groups Greenpeace USA and UPSTREAM.

Californians Against Waste and Environment California were among groups who wrote the governor asking to resume the bag ban. The California Grocery Association, which supported the ban when it was ratified by voters in 2016 and

had called for the temporary suspension of the ban in a March 25 letter to Newsom, did not write a position letter to the governor before the suspension expired.

"It's projected that as many as 1 billion single-use bags were distributed in California in April and May alone, costing consumers more than \$20 million in higher grocery costs," Murray said.

No enforcement?

When some stores in Orange, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino counties began prohibiting reusable bags and instead provided free sacks in late March, there was no legal basis for sidestepping the state's single-use bag ban. Yet, up until Newsom suspended the bag ban statewide April 22, there appears to have been no enforcement taken against the scofflaws.

And there's no indication that the law will be enforced now. The ban became effective again on March 22 but Heylen of the California Grocers Association said he's heard of no enforcement efforts.

Inquiries to CalRecycle about future enforcement of the law were referred to Attorney General Xavier Becerra. Becerra's office referred questions to Newsom's office. Newsom's office did not respond to the question.

Local authorities can also enforce the law, but it looks unlikely that any sack patrols will be monitoring stores in the near future.

In Orange County, District Attorney Todd Spitzer took a hands-off approach in April and says he'll continue to do so.

"At some point we need to get back to the use of reusable bags as contained in state law, which I am required to enforce," he said. "But now is not that time. Merchants are in the best position to understand consumer demand and also what their own business practices are to prevent the spread of Covid 19."

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LAIST

Why Armed Cops Are the First Responders for the Homelessness Crisis

By: Matt Tinoco

June 29, 2020

Talk to any police officer for more than a few minutes about homelessness, and you'll eventually hear the adage, "Well, cops aren't social workers."

It's true. Cops are not social workers, but they represent a sizable portion of the day-to-day response to Los Angeles' homelessness crisis, all on the taxpayer's dime. The result is a disproportionately high number of contacts between unhoused residents of Los Angeles and police.

Police are called when a homeless person is experiencing a mental health crisis; when housed residents and business owners complain about trespassing; for enforcement of so-called quality-of-life crimes like sitting on the sidewalk, or possessing bulky-items in the public right-of-way. They accompany city sanitation employees for homeless encampment sweeps.

It often doesn't end well. Consider this: approximately one in three times that an LAPD officer uses force, it is against an unhoused person.

Theo Henderson, an unhoused man who's currently staying in the Hollywood area, says dispatching police on calls involving unhoused residents is a bad recipe. The mere presence of a uniform is enough to doom what could be even a good-faith effort because of past traumatic encounters.

"When [the police] come, they pretend that they're concerned," Henderson said. "But it's not really concern if you interpret their presence as a veiled threat. And their presence is very triggering for people. They are the first person to answer when someone calls and says they don't want to see the unhoused person. They're the first person to run a background check, the first person to put them in handcuffs, even for their own protection."

Now, as calls to "defund the police" make their way into the political mainstream, the long simmering calls to decriminalize homelessness and create alternative first responders, such as social workers and mental health experts, are becoming a clamor.

Among them, [a petition now with almost 8,000 signatures](#) asking the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) to end its partnerships with the L.A. Police Department and the L.A. County Sheriff's Department, and [a proposal by the Los Angeles City Council](#) to consider replacing armed officers in non-violent calls.

We'll get to that petition and that city proposal in a minute. But first, some context.

There are more than 40,000 people experiencing homelessness in the city of L.A. on any given night, and more than 66,000 across the county. Though L.A. voters have invested a significant amount of money in a sprawling system of homeless services and housing, that system does not respond in real time.

Though case workers try each day to end their clients' homelessness, they are not the ones who respond to 911 calls about a person experiencing delusions of grandeur who is walking in traffic. The police are.

How did it happen that police became first responders to the homelessness crisis? Read on.

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

To answer that question, I turned to Forrest Stuart, an associate professor of Sociology at Stanford University who wrote the book, *[Down, Out and Under Arrest](#)*, about the policing of L.A.'s Skid Row. Stuart says there's a direct relationship between increased spending on policing and decreased spending on public services for the poor.

"By this, I mean social services, the social safety net, mental health services, housing programs," Stuart said. "When these things are firing on a high number of cylinders, we see the police having to get involved with folks with behavioral health issues, folks with mental health disorders, people suffering from substance abuse, and unhoused folks a whole lot less."

Without a social safety net, people on a downward trajectory continue falling deeper into poverty, accruing emotional, physical and mental trauma along the way.

Approximately one-in-four people who are unsheltered in Los Angeles report a long-term mental health condition, according to the [latest demographic data](#) from LAHSA. And while most people are able to take care of themselves, there reaches a point where the cumulative trauma of living outside just becomes too much.

It's at this point the police often get called, picking up the slack for the absence of a public mental healthcare system.

"If [homeless people are] receiving treatment, then they're not going to manifest the kinds of behaviors that get the cops involved," Stuart said. "They're not going to be running out into traffic, they're not going to be cursing or having some kind of delusional rants on the sidewalk."

"The first thing we have to understand is that we only see the police having to get involved in these instances throughout history precisely because we've abandoned these other programs."

CHANGING THE TRAJECTORY

Stuart said the disinvestment in social services was matched by a robust investment in law enforcement. As homelessness has increased in Southern California, that means more officers responding to more calls where someone involved potentially has a severe mental illness.

"We have a situation where many people are living on the streets, and then people call the police to intervene. And often, the police are the only people they can call," said Shane Murphy Goldsmith, vice president of the Los Angeles

Police Commission.

Consider the 2015 shooting of Charley Keunang on Skid Row, which followed a robbery call that drew several LAPD officers to Keunang's tent outside the Union Rescue Mission on San Pedro Street.

When officers arrived, they instructed Keunang to get up against a wall, but Keunang retreated to his tent. The situation devolved into a physical scuffle after officers broke down the tent. As officers piled on top of Keunang, one shouted that Keunang had grabbed hold of his gun. Keunang was shot six times, and died at the scene.

In 2018, the city of L.A. settled a wrongful death lawsuit filed by Keunang's family for almost \$2 million. (You can watch the body-camera footage here.)

In the wake of the shooting, which was denounced by a nascent Black Lives Matter movement, LAPD officers were instructed to treat unhoused residents with "compassion and empathy." The department pledged to offer more training to its officers to help them deescalate situations in which they're interacting with someone who is mentally ill.

Now, by 2020, there is no shortage of acronyms — the Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) and Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Teams (SMART) among others — to describe the various programs, initiatives and special teams devoted to responding to "mental illness" calls, to which the LAPD responded more than 20,000 times in 2019. (Those numbers do not differentiate calls involving housed and unhoused residents).

In any case, people keep dying, such as earlier this year when 31-year-old Victor Valencia was shot and killed while holding a bicycle part in West L.A. Valencia's sister told L.A. Taco that he had been diagnosed with schizophrenia several years ago.

"There's no question that the police are involved in things that are not trained to be involved in," said the police commission's Goldsmith. "I believe that, in many of these cases, they should be handled by social workers, outreach workers — people who are trained to help people experiencing homelessness get the solutions that they need."

Stuart, the Stanford sociologist, disagrees that more training will fix the problem. He says that simply retraining officers represents what people in his field call a "path dependent process."

"Once we're headed in a particular direction, we're essentially just strapping on additions or agenda items or edits or revisions to that trajectory that we're heading on, rather than actually changing the trajectory," Stuart said.

That is, instead of rewriting who responds to non-violent calls involving homeless people, or calls involving someone who is mentally ill, police are offered another training program and sent back to the job.

Stuart believes it's a fundamental mismatch: "Once the police are involved, the process is done. It's over. Like, for that person, their life is only going to get worse."

USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS AGAINST HOMELESS PEOPLE ARE INCREASING

Nowhere is that mismatch more clear than in LAPD's statistics recording how officers deploy force.

Approximately one-in-three times that an LAPD officer uses force, it is against an unhoused person.

Between 2017-19, both the number and proportion of police use-of-force against unhoused Angelenos increased, according to LAPD statistics. In 2019, fully 34% of all incidents in which a Los Angeles police officer used force was against a person experiencing homelessness. In 2018 it was about 32.5%, and the prior year about 28.2%.

In raw numbers, Los Angeles police reported using force against someone experiencing homelessness 801 times in 2019. The vast majority of these incidents are documented as "non-categorical," which means police used "non-deadly force" against another person, though categorical uses of force do occur. ("Categorical" incidents the use of deadly force.)

At the Feb. 11 meeting of the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners, LAPD Commander Donald Graham, who is the department's homeless coordinator, offered commissioners a breakdown of the types of non-deadly force used in the 181 non-categorical incidents against an unhoused person in the final quarter of 2019.

"What we found is that if you look at the type of [non-categorical] force used, 82% of the time, bodily force only was used as the force, which includes firm grip, bodyweight and takedowns," Graham said. "A taser was deployed 19 times as representing 10% of the incidents, a chemical agent was deployed 1% of the time, and beanbags or 40 millimeter [projectiles] were deployed 12 times, representing 6.5%."

Graham said that officers injured a homeless person in 40% of those incidents, but noted that was lower than the 55% injury-rate for non-categorical uses of force against someone who isn't homeless.

UNARMED MODEL OF CRISIS RESPONSE

This month, the Los Angeles City Council proposed replacing armed police officers on non-violent calls for service. The proposal asks city staffers, in coordination with the LAPD, LAHSA and the L.A. County Department of Mental Health, to "develop an unarmed model of crisis response" for emergency calls involving incidents such as a mental health crisis, substance abuse, or neighbor disputes.

[View the entire document with DocumentCloud](#)

The motion is an acknowledgement of many of the demands made by activists for decades. Though, for now, it's only a motion that calls for a report. It does not require any immediate change.

Meanwhile, police involvement with Los Angeles unhoused residents extends beyond just calling 911 for someone who needs immediate help. Thousands of complaints from residents and businesses about unsightly homeless encampments play a major role too.

OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND

The other big bucket of police involvement with Southern California's unhoused community is tied to the city's "Cleaning And Rapid Engagement" (CARE) program, intended to respond to constituent 311 complaints about homeless encampments. These actions, referred to colloquially as a "cleanup" or "sweep," rely on police enforcement of various municipal laws regulating conduct and property on public property.

Theo Henderson, the unhoused man quoted earlier, says the sweeps are less about cleaning an area, and more about displacing those in the areas they target.

"The thing called a 'CARE' cleanup, or any other acronym, is basically a displacement tool to terrorize, dismantle and advocate an unhealthy person from a particular area after neighbors or businesses complain," Henderson said.

Henderson moved to Hollywood after he was effectively driven out of Chinatown — his longtime home prior to losing stable housing — earlier this year during a city cleanup. Henderson says enforcing laws against people for existing in public space amounts to a civil rights violation.

"Why are they to move along? They're American citizens. I have a right to be at the park like everyone else," Henderson said. "To tell people to move along is to insinuate that they've been there too long, they're criminals, and they're not wanted in the area. That's a civil rights violation."

How Los Angeles' handles complaints about the presence of unhoused people has long been criticized by activists and advocates for the homeless because they increase contacts with law enforcement and destroy personal property. Last year, the Services Not Sweeps coalition began a campaign to end what they say is a destructive process that further erodes trust within L.A.'s unhoused community.

According to police data, 11,585 tents were "processed" during encampment cleanups in 2019, up from about 9,000 the year before.

Calls to reform the cleanup system escalated this month when a LAHSA regional supervisor penned a letter calling on the group's executive leadership to break ties with the Los Angeles Police Department and the L.A. County Sheriff. LAHSA, the agency responsible for overseeing homeless services in Los Angeles County, sends homeless outreach workers along with law enforcement during encampment cleanups.

Kristy Lovich, the petition's author, supervises street-based outreach in Central Los Angeles. She says tying outreach to encampment cleanups diminishes trust between social service workers and the unhoused residents they're trying to

help.

"When we are standing next to people who are taking up enforcement explicitly, we're essentially co-signing on that," Lovich said. "We're saying that we agree with this response to unsheltered homelessness."

Lovich's letter articulates a strong response towards police enforcement of municipal ordinances that allow for the confiscation of personal property, and require unhoused people to simply move somewhere else. Her letter went viral, and has since attracted nearly 8,000 signatures on a [Change.org petition page](#). Lovich has since taken leave from LAHSA.

She says the coordination between the organization and local law enforcement goes against the agency's own guidance, which recommends against enforcing criminal ordinances to regulate conduct in public space.

"It's very clear that the [LAHSA] [guidance for municipal responses](#) says [not to] criminalize. It says sweeps do not work," Lovich said. "And yet, here we are devoting probably a third of our teams to these operations."

LAHSA has issued a [public response to Lovich's letter](#). In a statement, the agency did not say whether or not it would disavow its working relationship with law enforcement, and praised outreach workers for their work:

"They deliver services with the compassion and empathy that is needed to help someone with the complex task of ending their homelessness. However, they don't work 24/7, and law enforcement does."

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USA TODAY

Millions of Americans think they're safe from flood water. They're not.

By: Kyle Bagenstose, Dinah Pulver, and Kevin Crowe

June 29, 2020

Some federal flood maps haven't been updated in years. This new, nationwide flood risk tool includes projections to 2050.

A new, nationwide flood modeling tool released Monday paints a picture of the U.S. as a country woefully underprepared for damaging floods, now and in the future.

The federal government's best efforts to predict where flooding will strike have underestimated the risk to nearly 6 million homes and commercial properties primarily in the nation's interior, leaving them unprepared for potential devastation, the analysis shows.

Meanwhile, the model prepares residents of coastal states and cities for risks to come as their communities head toward a future of more intense storms and rising seas.

Experts say the analysis is the latest evidence of a decades-long bungling of flood planning and policy at multiple levels of government across the country. And it presents difficult new questions about who will pay billions of dollars to save communities from going underwater: homeowners, towns and cities, or the U.S. taxpayer?

"Who is going to pay and how we are going to pay, is the ultimate question," said A.R. Siders, a professor at the University of Delaware's Disaster Research Center.

The analysis was conducted by the First Street Foundation, a nonprofit organization that paired dozens of scientists and engineers with researchers from academic institutions including the University of California-Berkeley, George Mason University and Rutgers University. The team combined several existing models of sea level rise, riverine flooding and simulations of extreme weather events into a single, nationwide flood assessment model that examined

risk in all states except Alaska and Hawaii.

While insurance and investment companies, such as Blackrock, have long used their own private models to make decisions, First Street will allow users of its Flood Factor site to view flood risks to individual properties and created a Flood Lab that allows academic researchers to further access data for research.

The group's modeling is "exactly what we need to be doing," said Kerry Emmanuel, a professor of atmospheric science at MIT who serves on First Street's advisory board.

"Until recently we didn't have people putting all these little pieces together," he said. "We had really good people working on that little piece of the problem and good people working on another little corner."

First Street's newly combined model found that about 14.6 million homes and other structures across the country currently face a 1% annual risk of flooding, representing about one out of every 10 such real estate parcels nationwide. But First Street calculated that current maps developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency list just 8.7 million properties in the floodplain, a 40% undercount compared with what First Street found.

And the situation is getting worse. In addition to a present-day analysis, First Street's modeling incorporated 2050 projections from the International Panel on Climate Change, the United Nations' primary scientific body on the issue. The conclusion: Another 1.6 million properties will be at 1% annual risk of flooding by 2050.

The 1% threshold is the gold standard used by the federal government to assess which homeowners are required to purchase flood insurance. But experts say it's also misleading, as it actually equates a 1-in-4 chance of flooding over the course of a 30-year mortgage. Local and county planners also use the threshold to determine which areas are safe to develop.

Many flood experts said the discrepancy between the two models wasn't surprising, given the limitations baked into FEMA's calculations. The federal agency is stretched thin, struggling to keep its flood maps up to date, particularly for inland areas perceived to be less vulnerable than the coasts, experts said. The agency also looks only at historical data to assess where flooding could strike next, leaving out current and future models that assess where else risk might exist or even be growing.

Grover Fugate, former executive director of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Management Council, said he butted heads with FEMA over floodplains during his nearly 35 years with the council. FEMA revamped its flood maps along the state's coast in recent years and actually lowered storm-surge estimates by up to five feet where Fugate knew the opposite was true. His team took a closer look.

"We found that there were a series of mistakes with the FEMA maps that were alarming," Fugate said.

Fugate said the agency hadn't accurately accounted for the way winds would drive waves inland during massive storms, and also used a 50-year-old model to predict the way a storm surge would begin moving over the land.

The discrepancies led Fugate's team to develop its own flood maps with what they felt were better models. As a result, his team found that FEMA had underestimated wave height during extreme storms by as much as 16 feet.

"We now use those in the state for our purposes," Fugate said.

Eric Tate, a professor at the University of Iowa who early in his career built flood modeling tools as a FEMA contractor, agreed the agency's maps can be outdated, miss lower-priority areas and at times become subject to political influence through a revision process.

"As a result of all of these, there's a lack of uniformity nationwide," said Tate, who plans to use First Street's data in his research. "You have a map here that's based on this set of data, and this way of analysis. And then you have another map somewhere else, and it's different."

FEMA's maps and First Street's model depict different kinds of risk and serve different purposes, said FEMA Press Secretary Lizzie Litzow.

The federal agency is charged by Congress with mapping current flood risk and its flood data is used for floodplain

management and for life and safety during a flood event. It works with local and state government officials to gather information to prepare and update maps and allows local officials to submit additional data to ask for map revisions.

The agency sees First Street's Flood Factor as a tool to inform a property owner's decision to buy flood insurance or take steps to reduce individual flood risk, Litzow said.

FEMA's maps remain the backbone of effective floodplain management, said David Maurstad, the agency's deputy associate administrator for Insurance and mitigation. Local adoption of minimum standards based on the maps helped avoid \$100 billion in losses over the past 40 years, he said.

FEMA's regulatory maps depict the 1% chance annual event, but flood risks exist outside that flood plain, Litzow said. By the agency's own accounting, 20% of flood claims come from properties outside high-risk flood zones.

Although people try to compare flood maps to actual events, Litzow said, it's "not an apples-to-apples comparison."

Still, First Street's analysis, which used a uniform modeling system across the lower 48 states, helps expose the potential scale of missed risk. Many of the largest discrepancies are driven by states and cities not typically considered at high risk for flooding. In California, nearly 600,000 properties are at 1% annual risk for flooding under First Street's model, but not under FEMA's. That's the largest gap of any state, driven by big jumps in cities like Los Angeles and Fresno.

Similar gaps exist in New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and Tennessee, driven by underappreciated risks in cities such as Philadelphia and Chattanooga.

Chicago leads among all cities: First Street calculates that nearly 76,000 additional properties there should be in the floodplain.

Officials with the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago weren't surprised to learn of the discrepancy. FEMA's models have difficulty with urban flooding and that's Chicago's biggest problem, said Rich Fisher, the district's principal civil engineer.

The region has experienced several significant flood events during the past 20 years, including a national disaster declaration in 2013. Between 2007 and 2014, more than 90% of the insurance claims were for properties outside of the federally designated floodplain, Fisher said.

The implications of First Street's findings stretch far beyond huge urban centers.

Under its calculations, no state is more at risk than West Virginia, where mountainous terrain has historically forced communities to crowd near rivers and creeks in deep valleys. In that state, nearly one out of every four properties reach the 1% risk threshold under First Street's model, a higher proportion than in Florida and Louisiana and a significant jump from 1 in 10 properties under FEMA.

In June 2016, the risk became reality in West Virginia, when heavy rains led to flash flooding that killed 23 people in several counties. But four years later, First Street's analysis appears to show risks are still being missed in the state's river towns.

In the tiny community of Rand, nestled tight against the Kanawha River about six miles southeast of Charleston, just 2 percent of homes currently fall within FEMA's 100-year floodplain. That figure jumps to 93% under First Street's model, one of the largest such increases of any community in the entire country.

"When I think about our towns and terrain, Rand isn't alone," said Angie Rosser, executive director of the nonprofit West Virginia Rivers. "Most of our areas where people live are right up against rivers and streams."

Even more dramatic increases occur along the Gulf Coast in communities in Florida and Texas. In Pine Manor, a neighborhood several miles south of Fort Myers, Florida, only 0.3% of properties now reside in FEMA's 100-year floodplain. That jumps to 99.6% under First Street's analysis. The nearby neighborhoods of Warm Mineral Springs and Whiskey Creek also see properties within the floodplain jump to nearly 100%.

Jim Beever, a scientist who retired earlier this year from a regional planning council that helped cities in Southwest Florida model floods, said FEMA maps have traditionally not paid much attention to storm surge in the area and are

“very broad-brush.”

In addition to releasing a report with its findings, First Street has created a “Flood Factor” tool that the company promotes as a way for homeowners and buyers to evaluate any given property’s risk for flooding. The tool also allows users to review whether the property flooded in the past, and receive wider statistics for their ZIP code, county, and state.

Some say the application has perhaps the greatest implications for any use of First Street’s model. While the tool likely won’t immediately transform the real estate market, experts predict it will grow as Americans become more familiar with the tool and others like it.

“This sounds like a CARFAX for homes,” said Larry Bartlett, the property appraiser for Volusia County, Florida, home of Daytona Beach.

While Bartlett figures some will doubt the data, just like they doubt sea level rise, others, especially mortgage lenders, would find the updated information invaluable.

“If I was a lender, I’d want to know if the property I was lending money on stood a good chance of being underwater in 30 years,” Bartlett said. “If it gets to the point where people are relying on the data, it will definitely affect property values, but I don’t think we’re there yet.”

Others said that the current inability for prospective homebuyers to evaluate the true flood risk and history is a crucial problem nationwide.

“We have long been doing a poor job at communicating flood risk,” said Carolyn Kousky, executive director of the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton Risk Center and a First Street advisory board member.

Determining whether a home sits in a floodplain or not is only the first step, Kousky said. Also important is how severe flooding may be, which can inform decisions such as whether or not a home should be elevated or what amount of insurance to purchase. Decisions are further complicated by the fact that with few exceptions, most prospective buyers cannot ascertain whether or not a home was previously flooded.

“Markets aren’t efficient if there’s not full information,” Kousky said, adding she hopes the new tool will help arm buyers with more information.

But several experts urged caution, noting all models have limitations.

William Sweet, an oceanographer with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, said the new model may be a “big step forward” in understanding risk. But no model is perfect, he said, and there are still gaps in the understanding of how likely certain weather events are to occur.

“We’ve only been well-positioned to monitor these things in the last 50 to 75 years,” Sweet said. “How do we make assumptions and assessments about today’s risk when we can’t really model and monitor all the components that go into calculating that risk?”

Chad Berginnis, executive director of the Association for State Floodplain Managers, further warned that nationwide models by their very nature miss nuances at the local level. Urban flooding is particularly difficult to pin down and often requires detailed and expensive analysis of stormwater infrastructure.

“There is not going to be a national model that is the panacea to answer all flood risk questions,” Berginnis said.

But for at least one potential buyer, the model rings true. Kristina Johnson, 23, has flooding on her mind as she checks out homes in the Savannah, Georgia area.

Her Acura TSX flooded in September 2017, when she was forced to leave it behind while evacuating from Hurricane Irma. She left it parked at her apartment complex on the city’s south side.

It was flooded to the steering wheel, Johnson said, and she had to get a new car.

“And that actually was not a flood zone,” she said.

However, on First Street's list, the complex has seven apartments scored with a high flood risk. Johnson said she's keeping that experience in mind as she considers a new home.

While determining a community's flood risk is challenging, experts say equally as daunting is figuring out what to do next.

Decisions about building in flood zones are almost entirely made by local and county governments. Each face their own unique challenges, and many find it difficult to give up the short-term benefits of waterfront development because of the chance of a flood decades down the road.

Fugate, the former regional planner in Rhode Island, said an official in the town of South Kingston used to remind him that the first row of houses from the beach accounted for 20% of the municipal tax base. In coastal areas, waterfront property owners are also typically wealthy and hold political clout that enables them to push back on development limitations or financial penalties.

"The incentives are stacked against" local leadership to respond proactively, said Siders, from the University of Delaware.

But Tate said historically disadvantaged communities, not wealthy ones, face the greatest challenges from flooding. His recent research has found that the populations exposed to the highest levels of flood risk are disproportionately African American, Native American and residents of mobile homes.

The problem becomes exacerbated by the fact that many such communities don't have the resources to pay for their own flood maps to better understand where risks exist.

"Many of these counties and communities that have lower capacity are also places where the economics aren't as strong, or there's a higher percentage of racial minorities," Tate said.

Rand, in West Virginia, offers a real-world example. Census data shows the poverty rate there is 27%, more than double the national average. Black residents make up one third of the population, much higher than the 13% national figure.

In recent weeks, after heavy rains brought flooding to portions of Rand, local TV station WOWK reported that neighbors felt the state had failed to maintain drainage culverts, exacerbating the flooding. A local state delegate, Amanda Estop-Burton, created a Facebook post calling attention to the issue that was shared hundreds of times by local residents. Many commenters tied the issue to what they felt was a chronic underinvestment in the community.

In an interview, Kent Carper, a commissioner of Kanawha County where Rand resides, expressed skepticism when told about First Street's model showing the town in the crosshairs for pervasive flooding. He's distrustful of such predictions because of his experience with FEMA flood maps he believed to be inaccurate.

"I've never had a lot of confidence in these computer modeling programs," Carper said. "90 percent of this stuff is generally driven by someone making money."

But Carper is no stranger to the dangers of flooding. Six county residents died in the 2016 floods, after which Carper described the flooding as "Our Katrina" to the Wall Street Journal.

Carper said Rand has its own "difficult struggles," and that placing such communities into floodplains can make affording insurance "impossible for people." Carper highlighted other priorities, such as rebuilding critical infrastructure still damaged by the 2016 floods.

"We still have high school children that haven't had a school building now for four years," Carper said.

Rosser, with West Virginia Rivers, in many ways agreed. Her own home, situated an hour northwest of Rand, was flooded in 2016, despite not being within FEMA's 1% floodplain. She said the community has yet to recover, with dilapidated houses standing abandoned after residents moved on. She also feels trapped financially.

"My house is livable but I haven't re-furnished it, because anytime it rains I still have in the back of my mind, 'Is it going to happen again?'" Rosser said. "But nobody will buy my house."

Even still, future flooding risk is low on the worry list for residents. Drinking water problems, aging sewer infrastructure, the ongoing opioid crisis, and a lack of access to broadband internet and jobs all loom large.

"It's hard to look beyond the immediate basic needs to think about flood protection and resiliency," Rosser said.

And unlike in coastal areas, retreat isn't an option. There's no building homes halfway up a mountain, Rosser says. Not that some would even want to.

"I talked to people here locally in 2016. They wanted no part of FEMA, because they were so scared they were going to be forced to move," Rosser said. "You have land that has been in families for generations, and a very kind of independent, self-reliant culture here. It's 'You're not going to tell me I can't live here.'"

Who pays?

The problem with putting flood risk on the backburner is that someone has to pay for it, experts say. The economic harm driven by devalued real estate and insurance premiums is real, but so too are the costs of picking up the pieces after a flood hits.

"There's always been this kind of tension between wanting to protect home values, but also wanting to be clear about risks and manage those risks effectively," Kousky said. "Those price adjustments reflect a real underlying risk."

And currently, U.S. taxpayers subsidize that risk, Kousky said. The federal government's National Flood Insurance Program is the primary provider of flood insurance policies, which is required by law for any property with a federally-backed mortgage within the 100-year floodplain.

Kousky said the program has been underwater ever since Hurricane Katrina wiped out its coffers in 2005, followed by additional hits from Hurricanes Ike, Sandy, and Harvey. In 2017, Congress voted and President Donald Trump signed off on \$16 billion in debt forgiveness for the program. The money theoretically should have been paid back to the federal government for use elsewhere.

FEMA has set aggressive targets for increasing insurance coverage and closing the insurance gap, Litzow said, and is making some progress working with state, local, and industry partners to help at-risk communities and promote flood insurance.

The agency "is constantly working to improve the production of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps within the context of changing conditions," Maurstad said. "We're exploring ways to leverage new technologies and provide flood information more efficiently, accurately, and consistently across the nation."

Experts say there are no easy fixes, as each solution creates its own problem. Raising premiums can disproportionately hurt disadvantaged communities and drive people away from insurance. Requiring more disclosure about risks and past flooding can penalize those who are honest and reward those who aren't.

"A fundamental piece of this is trying to decide from a public values perspective, how much catastrophic risk we want individual homeowners to bear, and how much we think should be socialized," Kousky said.

Flooded Future

Tickling away in the background is the reality that the situation is only getting worse.

Baking in future climate change projections, First Street's model anticipates rapid growth in the number of at-risk properties in coastal cities, particularly along the Gulf Coast.

This year, First Street's model shows about 48,000 properties in New Orleans are within the 100-year flood zone, or a little less than one-third of the city. By 2050, nearly 100,000 more will be added to the list, or 98% of the city. Elsewhere in the state, the communities of Chalmette and Meraux will see 99.9% of homes reach the 1% risk threshold.

In Florida, First Street projects Jacksonville will see 19,000 properties added to the floodplain. Around the same number will be added in Cape Coral, sandwiched between the Gulf of Mexico and the Caloosahatchee River. On the opposing banks of the Caloosahatchee, Pine Manor will have fallen entirely into the floodplain.

FEMA does have a Hazardous Mitigation Grant Program that buys out at-risk homes and relocates residents to higher ground. Siders said the program has purchased about 45,000 homes since first established in 1989. Although the number may seem large, it only amounts to about 30 homes per state per year.

Meanwhile, new development within floodplains continues in many communities across the country.

"We can't figure how we're going to pay for the homes that are already at risk, and now we're adding more, and we're adding more by the thousands," Siders said. "That means we're putting thousands of more families at risk, with no plan for how we're going to pay to help them get out in the future."

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[Route Fifty: Despite Mitigation Efforts, Watchdog Finds Rise in Repeatedly Flooded Properties](#)

WASTE DIVE

EPA Ending policy of relaxed enforcement standards on Aug. 31st

By: E.A. Crunden

July 1, 2020

The U.S. EPA is set to end its "enforcement discretion" policy on Aug. 31, according to [an agency memo](#). The agency cited the adjustment of pandemic-related policies across the country as the rationale behind its decision.

"As state and local restrictions are relaxed or lifted, so too may the restrictions that potentially impede regulatory compliance, reducing the circumstances in which the temporary policy may apply," wrote EPA Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Susan Parker Bodine. She noted a "period of adjustment" will also occur as states reopen, and said the late August deadline will allow that phase to play out.

Dive Brief:

- Nine states are pushing back on the U.S. EPA's moves to relax environmental oversight due to the new coronavirus pandemic. Attorneys general for New York, California, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Vermont, Oregon, and Virginia raised the issue in [a brief](#) sent June 8 to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.
- Those states are asking the court to issue a preliminary injunction that would halt the EPA's "enforcement discretion" policy, [announced in March](#). The states [filed a lawsuit](#) in May arguing the policy is too expansive and vague. Spokespersons for the Maryland and New York attorneys general told Waste Dive this new brief supports the same case.
- Oversight largely falls to states without EPA enforcement. [Documentation compiled by the National Waste and Recycling Association \(NWRA\)](#) and [reported by NPR](#) shows industry requests for enforcement relief in multiple states. NWRA Vice President of Communications Brandon Wright told Waste Dive the group generally does not comment on ongoing litigation and it is not tracking how waste and recycling operations have responded to EPA's compliance policy during the pandemic.

Dive Insight:

When EPA rolled out the enforcement discretion policy earlier this year, the agency said it was accounting for health and public safety. The policy — which forgives companies that fall into noncompliance due to the pandemic — applies specifically to civil violations that occur during the crisis and addresses areas of noncompliance differently.

[A March 26 memorandum](#) stated the policy would apply retroactively from March 13, and referenced "constraints on the ability of a facility or laboratory to carry out certain activities required by our federal environmental permits,

regulations, and statutes." Among other duties referenced, like monitoring air emissions and drinking water standards, EPA singled out hazardous waste management while stating separate protocols would apply to Superfund and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) sites.

While EPA said all entities should make an effort to comply with current regulations, the agency allowed noncompliance along with specific documentation of any actions taken due to COVID-19.

"After this policy is no longer in effect, the EPA expects full compliance going forward," the agency stated in the document, along with saying it did not anticipate asking facilities to "catch-up" on any missed monitoring or reporting if underlying requirements applied to periods of less than three months.

An EPA spokesperson declined to comment on the ongoing litigation or provide details to Waste Dive about whether any waste and recycling entities have utilized the enforcement discretion policy. Because of the enforcement discretion policy, state environmental authorities are the only official source of information regarding any companies that have sought compliance relief.

NWRA has pushed for broad regulatory relief during the pandemic. In March, the organization sent [a letter](#) to state agencies asking for exemptions on issues ranging from tonnage limits and service hours to disposal bans and compliance timelines.

"Regulations often govern timelines for completing tasks such as sampling," the letter from CEO Darrell Smith read. "When delaying these tasks or missing timelines do not result in environmental impacts, enforcement of these provisions should be suspended."

At the time of the EPA policy announcement, several environmental advocates told Waste Dive they had concerns about how it might allow the industry to evade pollution and contamination monitoring. But many were unsure of what the long-term ramifications might be or if any companies might utilize the policy.

Some experts in the waste industry indicated the noncompliance option could be beneficial at a time when public health concerns are taking precedence for many operators. Others said it would have little effect on their daily operations. Pat Sullivan, a senior vice president with SCS Engineers, told Waste Dive in late March his firm had reviewed the guidance, but that it was unlikely to alter its work. As of this week, he said little had changed.

"We have seen some limited use of COVID-19 as justification to extend deadlines and agencies have been willing to do that," Sullivan said via email. "But no major pushes to delay or avoid compliance or to invoke EPA's policy."

The attorneys general behind the lawsuit say EPA's actions will disproportionately impact low-income communities of color. In a press release announcing the new legal action, they linked COVID-19 and air pollution, saying the combination would exacerbate health issues in communities near industrial sites.

"Right when the health of our communities is suffering the most, the Trump EPA is turning its back on them, greenlighting industry to pollute more and care less," said New York Attorney General Letitia James in a statement.

Those nine states are not the only players taking action against EPA's enforcement policy. A separate lawsuit over the discretion policy is also underway. In April, the Natural Resources Defense Council and 14 other environmental organizations [similarly sued EPA](#) over the decision in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.

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From: Miriam Gonzalez

Sent: Tue 7/7/2020 7:33:31 PM

Subject: Canceled: Hollywood Care Coordination

Greetings Hollywood Outreach Service Providers:

This is a ***new*** calendar invite for our bimonthly **Care Coordination** Meetings– intended for outreach workers & providers that service the Hollywood HUB.

These meetings take place the **2nd and 4th** Thursday of every month from **10:00-11:30 am**.

Location information will be sent out prior to meeting date.

Care Coordination meetings are intended to focus on:

- particularly vulnerable folks
- collaborate on ongoing challenges & barriers
- discussing strategy on Hotspots and Encampments
- outreach / CES updates and developments occurring in the HUB
- collaborate with City and Community partners and members

Please forward to any relevant outreach providers in the Hollywood region if they are not included in the original invite.

If you have any questions or concerns, please let me know.

Thank you!

Miriam Gonzalez

Assistant Director, E6

THE PEOPLE CONCERN | OPCC & LAMP COMMUNITY UNITED

Pronouns: she/her/hers



(213) 364-2361

mgonzalez@thepeopleconcern.org

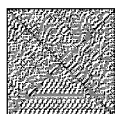
www.thepeopleconcern.org

1625 W. Olympic Blvd. Ste 701, Los Angeles, CA
90015

To: Tony Arranaga[tony.arranaga@lacity.org]
From: Twitter
Sent: Fri 7/17/2020 9:24:40 PM
Subject: Emily Alpert Reyes Tweeted: 'It was like being preyed upon': Portla...



Your Highlights



Emily Alpert Reyes 
@AlpertReyes

'It was like being preyed upon': Portland protesters say federal officers in unmarked vans are detaining them

'It was like being preyed upon': Portland protesters say federal officers in unmarked vans are...

Mark Pettibone, 29, said he still does not know who arrested him or whether what happened to ... more

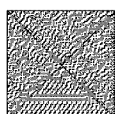
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5



9



Laura J. Nelson  
@laura_nelson

So many people about to argue that their neighborhood technically isn't West L.A.! Tell it to the judge! [twitter.com/joelrubin/stat...](https://twitter.com/joelrubin/status/1284111111111111111)



5







1



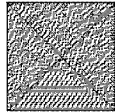
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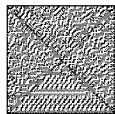
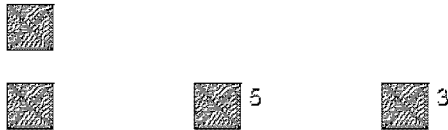
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WARNING  WARNING  WARN8NG 
A RISE IN NEW #CORONAVIRUS CASES NATIONWIDE !
77,000 NEW #COVID19 CASES YESTERDAY !
THESE SURGES R DISTURBING & MUST BE ADDRESSED!
THE U.S. HAS NOW SURPASSED 3 & 1/2 MILLION CASES &

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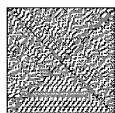
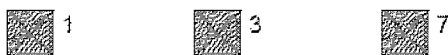
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To: tony.arranaga@lacity.org[tony.arranaga@lacity.org]
From: Elena Stern
Sent: Wed 7/1/2020 5:07:22 PM
Subject: ☐☐ FEATURED ARTICLE: What happens to public space when everything moves outside? ☐*

Date 30, 2020

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Today's Contents

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CITYLAB

What Happens to Public Space When Everything Moves Outside?

By: Feargus O'Sullivan

June 30, 2020



As restaurants and bars dramatically expand their outdoor seating, questions are emerging about who gets to occupy the streets.

In this pandemic recovery period, city streets are starting to look a little different. To create room for social distancing, restaurant, bar and café tables are spilling out into the street. In some cases, this means more businesses adopt a Parisian sidewalk café model. In other cities, this design skips right past the sidewalks, which need all the room they can get for socially distanced pedestrians. Instead, tables occupy parking spots and vehicle lanes, and in some cases parks or public squares. This new way of organizing street space has already been rolled out in many cities, including [Vilnius, Lithuania](#); central [Paris](#); the old city of [Barcelona](#) and Boston's North End. It's in the process of being introduced in a [host of other cities](#) across the world this month as some urban centers tentatively emerge from lockdown.

The footage of Boston above is the stuff of Mediterranean fantasy. Streets converted into open-air living rooms are busy but still uncrowded, and relatively fume-free. While in some places, the change means just a few new terraces

sprouting in side streets, in cities such as Paris, the new tables have taken over entire streets where cars have been banned, creating a possible future template that could continue indefinitely.

But the movements of these private businesses into new spaces pose new challenges about who gets to occupy outside spaces that are increasingly in demand. Reopened parks, one of the few place to freely and safely congregate during coronavirus, are frequently packed. Many streets already have sidewalks filled with lines of people waiting to enter stores enforcing a low customer capacity. Add a new range of table service businesses to this busy streetscape, and issues about who get priority come to the fore. These questions have been exacerbated in a summer of unrest when, in the most extreme of examples, racial justice protesters demonstrate against police brutality in city streets where other people sit eating brunch.

Whose Streets?

Even before the pandemic, urban streets have been fiercely contested spaces. Granting bars and restaurants loopholes that allow them to serve alcohol in the street, for example, could create a situation in which paying customers can drink what they like outdoors while, feet away, people sitting drinking a store-bought beer on a stoop still attract the attention of the police.

Even the regulations created to make these alcohol sales feasible, such as California's requirements that outside terraces serving liquor are cordoned off and supervised, could effectively mean that public spaces previously accessible to all become monitored and exclusionary.

"We have a painful contestation around public space in this city," says Nick Chapman, manager of special events and street closures for the city of San Francisco. "Who can be in it, doing what on what terms. Our problems with difficult behavior in the public realm are going to be exacerbated if we try to move businesses out into those spaces. One can imagine conflicts with people who are out on our streets all the time, and these new commercial entities that want to move out."

San Francisco does have a plan, called Shared Streets, allowing businesses to apply to use parking and sidewalk space as seated serving areas. Choosing parking places in particular to convert does alleviate some tension. These spaces are, Chapman points out, already used privately as vehicle storage paid by the hour. Reserved for table service strictly during serving hours, and otherwise fully accessible to all, they would temporarily adapt existing rules on public space without twisting their intention.

At the same time, some of the city's streets have been used during the pandemic to create rudimentary campgrounds to allow homeless people to maintain social distance — sites that some citizens have successfully campaigned to have removed or reduced. It remains to be seen whether cities can avoid the worst-case scenario, in which streets become quasi-privatized preserves for paying customers granted new freedoms, while people who are homeless, protesting or simply hanging out find their right to occupy the same spaces curtailed.

Cars Versus Bars

Some cities are already clashing with another constituency: drivers and the businesses they serve. The California city of Pacific Grove canceled a plan barring cars from downtown streets to allow space for al fresco dining just five days into its run, after businesses that didn't offer food service complained the plan was hindering access for their customers.

In Jersey City, Director of Transportation Planning Barkha Patel is working on a plan that makes eliminating parking optional. The scheme expands restaurant space in her city's downtown through the creation of on-street parklets — low wooden platforms with planters placed in parking spaces so that, flush with the curb, they are wheelchair accessible. But she acknowledges that, in a city where cars and pedestrians have long competed for space, this plan will not suit every business.

"This trade-off between parking and public space is one we have to deal with very often," she says. "Jersey City is the most densely populated city in the U.S. after New York and San Francisco, and while we have some of the highest rates of public transit use in the country, we still have a lot of our population who are auto-dependent."

Knowing that some businesses will object, the city will be adopting an "opt-in system," Patel says. "We're not looking

to impose this kind of intervention on people who don't want it."

A Struggle for Space

Bars and restaurants in European city centers tend to have fewer customers who arrive directly on site by car, but their street spaces are often tighter. Most streets in historic cities such as Paris and Rome do have some free curb space, used more for unloading deliveries than long-term parking. Bars and restaurants tend to cluster in pedestrian-friendly areas where it's hard to add tables without crowding pedestrians.

To manage this potential crush, Barcelona is placing limits on outdoor expansions, allowing cafes and restaurants to apply to expand their service area into the street by four to six tables — less in very narrow streets — while existing terraces can use 75% of their pre-pandemic capacity. In a period when lockdown-weary citizens are increasingly bending distancing rules, the results seem to be mixed.

Laura Ninou, who co-runs a 90-year-old family tapas bar with her father in Barcelona's El Born district, has already found city rules confusing and ill-enforced. Following city guidelines, she has placed two barrels that function as stand-up tables in front of her bar, El Xampanyet, because the space is too narrow for a full sit-down terrace. This helps for now, as the area is still quiet, but according to Ninou, other streets are already filling so fast that distancing guidelines are being disregarded.

"It feels like a bit of a joke," she says. "Right where I live, there's suddenly a street that is completely full of tables. It's nice, it feels festive — it's Spain, we like to be outside — so people don't really complain. But there are also people like my mum who is now scared to go for a walk outside because people are all passing too close to each other."

In this kind of climate, social distancing rules can be a counsel of perfection that few follow. Ninou's bar may have made an effort to expand safely, but that doesn't guarantee that a city fatigued by months of lockdown will maintain the careful distancing such rules are supposed to promote.

After the primary concern of infection, there is also the issue of noise. Busy city neighborhoods have long been battlegrounds between those who want nightlife and those who want peace, and current street takeovers by businesses seem to be sharpening that struggle. Vilnius is an early example of what to expect. Since the Lithuanian capital allowed food and drink services to expand out into the streets of its old town in April, residents in the area have complained that nighttimes have become a noisy free-for-all. The new terraces close at 11 p.m., but with a season of warm nights, some drinkers have simply moved a few feet to other sidewalks and carried on chatting well into the night.

"I think the mayor wanted the streets to be full of restaurants and cafes, but I don't think he wanted the city to be up until 4 a.m. during quarantine," a resident of Vilnius' old town told Lithuanian national broadcaster LRT. "Previously, everyone who was drunk at night was inside the bars. Now all the drunk people are outside, screaming."

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GOVERNING

Cities Open Streets and Redefine Their Purpose and Focus

By: Zoe Manzanetti

June 30, 2020

Tampa, Fla.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Los Angeles are repurposing streets for business and pedestrian use during the coronavirus pandemic. So far, the programs have been well received, and may even survive past the pandemic.

As cities reopen and readjust to a socially distanced life, they have implemented programs that allow for pedestrian-prioritized streets. It's a way to encourage residents to remain active close to home while maintaining social distancing and avoiding gatherings indoors.

Originally, the closing of a street to traffic and opening up the space to pedestrians was done in the name of

the complete streets movement, born out of modern urbanism. Today, however, it's about health. Some health officials are predicting there could be a second wave of the pandemic in the fall months while others forecast there will be more pandemics in our lifetime.

Local government leaders are beginning to reorganize their cities to prepare for the next shutdown. If there are already guidelines in place on how to reduce contact and transit throughout the city without a complete cessation of activity and business, future pandemics might not be so devastating. Some cities are putting this idea into practice, but there are challenges.

Establishing an Order

Tampa's Lift Up Local Economic Recovery Plan has enabled restaurants and businesses to expand into sidewalks, streets and parklets so that they could re open their business while adhering to the social distancing guidelines that remain in effect during the pandemic.

Mayor Jane Castor worked with local businesses and the city council to establish a plan that would support businesses during this economic crisis. "Our governor opened up retail and restaurants to 25 percent capacity, so clearly that wouldn't allow the majority of retail or restaurants to even meet their bottom line, much less make a profit," Mayor Castor explains.

She talked with local businesses about what type of programming would work best to fit their needs, whether it was single-use menus, touch-free payment options, shutting down an entire street or simply setting up tents on the sidewalk. "The ideas are usually easy. The implementation is difficult," she says.

Tampa is still in a state of emergency, which grants Castor powers to enact changes to help the city maneuver through the crisis and allow her to make changes to store and restaurant ordinances that otherwise would prohibit them from occupying public right of way. Building off Gov. Ron DeSantis' Executive Order, Castor's Executive Order 2020-23 outlined the requirements of the "Lift Up Local program," including the allowance of city rights-of-way, restaurant capacity limitations and the mandates for paper menus and reservations.

Castor worked with several state and city agencies to certify that the plan was done correctly. First, they had to understand what exactly they wanted to do and how they were going to handle different issues, such as how parking lots were to be used, how businesses were to gain permission to use parking lots they didn't own, and what would be allowed for alcohol consumption. After compiling all the ideas, the city put it into order. "The city attorney wrote it up and I made all of the council members aware of just what we were doing," says Castor. "Then we worked, too, with the state beverage to ensure that they didn't have any issues."

The executive order does not require Tampa businesses to get a permit prior to making these socially distant changes, but the city closely manages what they are doing. "There's a lot of oversight, especially in the very beginning," says Castor. "We had law enforcement officers out there, we had our fire inspectors and we have our code enforcement, as well, ensuring that everybody abided by the rules."

Utilizing Resources and Creativity

Kansas City, Mo., has enacted a similar program to Tampa's, and they, too, had to recruit different city agencies to ensure the program's success. Maggie Green, the public information officer for Kansas City's Public Works, explains that the city had to loop in several different departments. "It was more people than you think you need to involve," she says. "People like your fire department, your EMS folks, the police department, even your IT department and people who manage the permitting on the IT side of things."

Open Streets KC involved many different departments because it was a three-part program enacted by a city council resolution. The first element allowed residents to apply online for a permit, essentially a modified block party permit that shuts down single-block stretches of neighborhood streets allowing only local traffic and emergency vehicles. Then, the city implemented over 100 automatic pedestrian crossings throughout the city to reduce points of contact as residents walk around. Last, the city organized three larger road closures that extend several blocks.

City agencies had to work collaboratively to implement the different regulations of the program, and also partnered

with several organizations in the area to further encourage its residents to utilize the opportunities. The local partnerships were crucial in the city's ability to implement the program, according to Green. "They kind of all stepped up in different ways and said, 'Hey, how can we help? We can help provide resources if a neighborhood needs them.' And, again, this really helped us fill the resource gap that we as a department had."

While Open Streets KC is complex, Green believes that it has been beneficial to both the community and the city agencies, creating a focal shift in how they approach projects. "I definitely think a deeper outcome here is that there is this willingness to be creative and be flexible and really frame a lot of this work around truly helping the community out and not getting hung up necessarily on the boxes to check and the bureaucracy behind it."

Letting the Community Lead

No matter the size of the community, having the residents at the forefront is one of the main reasons why these pedestrian programs are succeeding. Los Angeles, Calif., one of the largest cities in the nation, has also launched a similar program to those of Tampa and Kansas City.

The Slow Streets L.A. program, like Kansas City's, does not install any permanent mechanisms, such as speed bumps or permanent barricades, to close the neighborhood streets. Seleta Reynolds, Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT)'s general manager, says that the signs and temporary barricades should alert drivers that pedestrians and bikers will be on the street. "It really is just a message to people driving that, on those streets, they should consider themselves guests," she says.

But given L.A.'s size, the department had to weigh the impacts of the program and where it would actually be beneficial to the residents. Some neighborhoods, such as South L.A.'s Boyle Heights, were being disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 and the city acknowledged that certain neighborhoods had different priorities. While the program seemed simple on the surface — applying temporary barricades, for example — the city knew it had to act as a guest in those communities. "Just like everything else that we do in transportation, we're entering a community and we really need to be clear about who we're there to help and what we can do and who we are empowering to lead in sort of directing resources to their community," says Reynolds.

LADOT relied heavily on community-based organizations during the planning phase. For several years, the agency has been working with these organizations to help bridge two main barriers that prevent Angelenos from interacting with government services: access and trust. Reynolds explained that even if the city provides services, a resident may not be able to access it because it's not delivered to their neighborhood, it's not advertised through the channels where they get their information or it may not be in their language.

However, even if the residents have access to the information, they may not utilize a service out of government distrust. "They're worried about giving their name to government or participating in a program because their experiences with government are either that we ignore them or that we do harm in their neighborhoods," says Reynolds. "When we create a resource and we provide a service, it's worthless unless we take the extra step of investing in the right resources to translate things into multiple languages and make sure we're reaching out to faith leaders and other folks in the community that are the kind of conduits of information to those folks."

This is not LADOT's first time running a street closure program. The department has been offering a similar program since 2015, Play Streets, that allows temporary street closures in neighborhoods across the city. Reynolds says the city learned a lot of lessons about community interaction, including how not to use police as official enforcement to ensure that their residents are comfortable. "If you decide when you're designing a program like this, and you're working across your city with different departments and the decision is, 'well, we can't have one of these, unless we have police there,' then you need to go back to the drawing board," she says. "The presence of law enforcement is one of the reasons why people don't feel comfortable out in their own neighborhoods."

The Future of Open Streets

Kansas City has started developing its own temporary outdoor seating program and Green believes that, while the city had been in conversations about creating micro-mobility zones, it would not have happened so quickly. "I've kind of phrased it as a silver lining during this challenging time, that we were able to really see some opportunity, jump on that

opportunity and really create something positive for our neighborhoods,” says Green. “It would definitely look different if we weren’t in the middle of a pandemic, but I do think that Kansas City, as a whole, is really starting to think more about this type of outdoor space, connecting community to the outdoors and placemaking and streetscaping.”

Los Angeles has also expanded into providing businesses with an outdoor space. The city created its [Al Fresco](#) program that allows businesses and stores to utilize public spaces like sidewalks, parking lots, and parklets. “A really important ingredient of that program is going to be, how do we make sure that we allow and we enable not just brick and mortar restaurants, but street vendors to be able to operate in those spaces,” says Reynolds.

Both Los Angeles and Kansas City have plans to continue their outdoor programs through the end of the city’s State of Emergency order, though officials continue to re-evaluate as things progress.

From the beginning, Tampa’s Lift Up Local worked to incorporate the residents into the process and focus on their needs, which is why it has done so well, according to Mayor Castor. “It’s been so successful because it was a collaborative effort. We worked together to develop a plan that was safe and could be implemented and would be in the best interest of those businesses,” she says.

Castor believes the program, or a similar version, is something that residents could see again in future months. But she expects that the program may be temporarily suspended during the summer due to Florida’s hurricane season. “Here in Florida, Mother Nature will determine the end date.”

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WASTE 360

SWANA Collecting Cloth Face Covering Orders for the Industry

June 29 2020

The Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) is collecting orders for cloth face coverings on behalf of the entire U.S. solid waste and recycling industry. The face coverings are free to companies and agencies in the industry for essential critical infrastructure workers.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), along with other federal partners, are distributing the cloth face coverings and SWANA is assisting in the distribution.

The face coverings are intended for solid waste and recycling workers in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam and other U.S. Territories, who do not need medical-grade personal protective equipment (PPE) for their daily work. Operations that support the industry, including equipment manufacturers, are also eligible to receive the face coverings.

A minimum order of a single box containing 500 face coverings is required and all orders must be placed before July 17.

[Read article on website](#)

[Order face coverings on SWANA website](#)

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DAILY BREEZE

With single use bag ban back, you'll be paying for grocery sacks again

By: Martin Wisckol
June 30, 2020

The law was temporarily suspended because of concerns reusable bags could spread the coronavirus.

Get ready to pack your own reusable bags again, or pay for 10 cents for store bags when you go shopping, if you aren't already.

Gov. Gavin Newsom's April 22 suspension of the state's single-use bag ban expired June 22, and stores are eliminating their interim free-bag policies.

Suspension of the state law came after some retailers unilaterally stopped allowing reusable bags out of concern that they could contribute to the spread of COVID-19.

Now, environmentalists are celebrating the return of the single-use ban. They — along with many health experts — say reusable bags pose little health risk, particularly if they're washed regularly and handled only by the shopper.

Additionally, the Center for Disease Control has updated its guidance, noting that there's been no documentation of anyone catching the coronavirus from an inanimate surface.

"Transmission of coronavirus occurs much more commonly through respiratory droplets than through objects and surfaces," according to the CDDC website.

The Ralphs-Kroger-Food 4 Less and Vons-Safeway chains are preparing to allow reusable bags in stores where they had been temporarily banned and, by next week, will start charging 10 cents for store bags. Four other major grocery chains contacted by the Southern California News Group did not respond to inquiries, but most are expected to follow suit.

The California Grocers Association said it has notified its members of the rule change and indicated no opposition to resuming use of reusable bags.

"We defer this decision to local health authorities, who know best how to proceed," said association spokesman Dave Heylen. "Cal-OSHA has provided guidelines for store employees to follow in the event a customer brings their own bag."

The most recent Cal-OSHA guidelines, dated May 26, simply say that customers should leave their reusable bags in their cart, that employees should not touch the bags and that customers should bag their own purchases.

The United Food & Commercial Workers union, which represents grocery workers and declined comment for this story, does not appear to have taken a position on reusable bags.

The safety issue

Environmental groups have been pushing steadfastly against efforts to reintroduce single-use bags and other single-use plastics, arguing that they are no safer than their reusable counterparts. Some say reusables are even safer because the owner knows exactly where they've been.

The groups say efforts toward the elimination of disposable plastics needs to continue in order to reduce litter, a threat to marine life, non-biodegradable landfill waste and greenhouse gases produced by the manufacture of plastics.

"We understand that, out of abundance of caution, in the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic, some retailers and even some county public health officers chose to temporarily discourage consumers from bringing their own reusable bags into stores," said Mark Murray, executive director of Californians Against Waste. "(But) there was never any evidence that COVID could be or has been transmitted via reusable bags."

A document signed by more than 110 health experts from 18 countries makes the case that reusable products — including bags, containers and food service utensils — are no less safe than their disposable counterparts. The document has been released by the environmental groups Greenpeace USA and UPSTREAM.

Californians Against Waste and Environment California were among groups who wrote the governor asking to resume the bag ban. The California Grocery Association, which supported the ban when it was ratified by voters in 2016 and

had called for the temporary suspension of the ban in a March 25 letter to Newsom, did not write a position letter to the governor before the suspension expired.

"It's projected that as many as 1 billion single-use bags were distributed in California in April and May alone, costing consumers more than \$20 million in higher grocery costs," Murray said.

No enforcement?

When some stores in Orange, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino counties began prohibiting reusable bags and instead provided free sacks in late March, there was no legal basis for sidestepping the state's single-use bag ban. Yet, up until Newsom suspended the bag ban statewide April 22, there appears to have been no enforcement taken against the scofflaws.

And there's no indication that the law will be enforced now. The ban became effective again on March 22 but Heylen of the California Grocers Association said he's heard of no enforcement efforts.

Inquiries to CalRecycle about future enforcement of the law were referred to Attorney General Xavier Becerra. Becerra's office referred questions to Newsom's office. Newsom's office did not respond to the question.

Local authorities can also enforce the law, but it looks unlikely that any sack patrols will be monitoring stores in the near future.

In Orange County, District Attorney Todd Spitzer took a hands-off approach in April and says he'll continue to do so.

"At some point we need to get back to the use of reusable bags as contained in state law, which I am required to enforce," he said. "But now is not that time. Merchants are in the best position to understand consumer demand and also what their own business practices are to prevent the spread of Covid 19."

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LAIST

Why Armed Cops Are the First Responders for the Homelessness Crisis

By: Matt Tinoco

June 29, 2020

Talk to any police officer for more than a few minutes about homelessness, and you'll eventually hear the adage, "Well, cops aren't social workers."

It's true. Cops are not social workers, but they represent a sizable portion of the day-to-day response to Los Angeles' homelessness crisis, all on the taxpayer's dime. The result is a disproportionately high number of contacts between unhoused residents of Los Angeles and police.

Police are called when a homeless person is experiencing a mental health crisis; when housed residents and business owners complain about trespassing; for enforcement of so-called quality-of-life crimes like sitting on the sidewalk, or possessing bulky-items in the public right-of-way. They accompany city sanitation employees for homeless encampment sweeps.

It often doesn't end well. Consider this: approximately one in three times that an LAPD officer uses force, it is against an unhoused person.

Theo Henderson, an unhoused man who's currently staying in the Hollywood area, says dispatching police on calls involving unhoused residents is a bad recipe. The mere presence of a uniform is enough to doom what could be even a good-faith effort because of past traumatic encounters.

"When [the police] come, they pretend that they're concerned," Henderson said. "But it's not really concern if you interpret their presence as a veiled threat. And their presence is very triggering for people. They are the first person to answer when someone calls and says they don't want to see the unhoused person. They're the first person to run a background check, the first person to put them in handcuffs, even for their own protection."

Now, as calls to "defund the police" make their way into the political mainstream, the long simmering calls to decriminalize homelessness and create alternative first responders, such as social workers and mental health experts, are becoming a clamor.

Among them, [a petition now with almost 8,000 signatures](#) asking the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) to end its partnerships with the L.A. Police Department and the L.A. County Sheriff's Department, and [a proposal by the Los Angeles City Council](#) to consider replacing armed officers in non-violent calls.

We'll get to that petition and that city proposal in a minute. But first, some context.

There are more than 40,000 people experiencing homelessness in the city of L.A. on any given night, and more than 66,000 across the county. Though L.A. voters have invested a significant amount of money in a sprawling system of homeless services and housing, that system does not respond in real time.

Though case workers try each day to end their clients' homelessness, they are not the ones who respond to 911 calls about a person experiencing delusions of grandeur who is walking in traffic. The police are.

How did it happen that police became first responders to the homelessness crisis? Read on.

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

To answer that question, I turned to Forrest Stuart, an associate professor of Sociology at Stanford University who wrote the book, *[Down, Out and Under Arrest](#)*, about the policing of L.A.'s Skid Row. Stuart says there's a direct relationship between increased spending on policing and decreased spending on public services for the poor.

"By this, I mean social services, the social safety net, mental health services, housing programs," Stuart said. "When these things are firing on a high number of cylinders, we see the police having to get involved with folks with behavioral health issues, folks with mental health disorders, people suffering from substance abuse, and unhoused folks a whole lot less."

Without a social safety net, people on a downward trajectory continue falling deeper into poverty, accruing emotional, physical and mental trauma along the way.

Approximately one-in-four people who are unsheltered in Los Angeles report a long-term mental health condition, according to the [latest demographic data](#) from LAHSA. And while most people are able to take care of themselves, there reaches a point where the cumulative trauma of living outside just becomes too much.

It's at this point the police often get called, picking up the slack for the absence of a public mental healthcare system.

"If [homeless people are] receiving treatment, then they're not going to manifest the kinds of behaviors that get the cops involved," Stuart said. "They're not going to be running out into traffic, they're not going to be cursing or having some kind of delusional rants on the sidewalk."

"The first thing we have to understand is that we only see the police having to get involved in these instances throughout history precisely because we've abandoned these other programs."

CHANGING THE TRAJECTORY

Stuart said the disinvestment in social services was matched by a robust investment in law enforcement. As homelessness has increased in Southern California, that means more officers responding to more calls where someone involved potentially has a severe mental illness.

"We have a situation where many people are living on the streets, and then people call the police to intervene. And often, the police are the only people they can call," said Shane Murphy Goldsmith, vice president of the Los Angeles

Police Commission.

Consider the 2015 shooting of Charley Keunang on Skid Row, which followed a robbery call that drew several LAPD officers to Keunang's tent outside the Union Rescue Mission on San Pedro Street.

When officers arrived, they instructed Keunang to get up against a wall, but Keunang retreated to his tent. The situation devolved into a physical scuffle after officers broke down the tent. As officers piled on top of Keunang, one shouted that Keunang had grabbed hold of his gun. Keunang was shot six times, and died at the scene.

In 2018, the city of L.A. settled a wrongful death lawsuit filed by Keunang's family for almost \$2 million. (You can watch the body-camera footage here.)

In the wake of the shooting, which was denounced by a nascent Black Lives Matter movement, LAPD officers were instructed to treat unhoused residents with "compassion and empathy." The department pledged to offer more training to its officers to help them deescalate situations in which they're interacting with someone who is mentally ill.

Now, by 2020, there is no shortage of acronyms — the Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) and Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Teams (SMART) among others — to describe the various programs, initiatives and special teams devoted to responding to "mental illness" calls, to which the LAPD responded more than 20,000 times in 2019. (Those numbers do not differentiate calls involving housed and unhoused residents).

In any case, people keep dying, such as earlier this year when 31-year-old Victor Valencia was shot and killed while holding a bicycle part in West L.A. Valencia's sister told L.A. Taco that he had been diagnosed with schizophrenia several years ago.

"There's no question that the police are involved in things that are not trained to be involved in," said the police commission's Goldsmith. "I believe that, in many of these cases, they should be handled by social workers, outreach workers — people who are trained to help people experiencing homelessness get the solutions that they need."

Stuart, the Stanford sociologist, disagrees that more training will fix the problem. He says that simply retraining officers represents what people in his field call a "path dependent process."

"Once we're headed in a particular direction, we're essentially just strapping on additions or agenda items or edits or revisions to that trajectory that we're heading on, rather than actually changing the trajectory," Stuart said.

That is, instead of rewriting who responds to non-violent calls involving homeless people, or calls involving someone who is mentally ill, police are offered another training program and sent back to the job.

Stuart believes it's a fundamental mismatch: "Once the police are involved, the process is done. It's over. Like, for that person, their life is only going to get worse."

USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS AGAINST HOMELESS PEOPLE ARE INCREASING

Nowhere is that mismatch more clear than in LAPD's statistics recording how officers deploy force.

Approximately one-in-three times that an LAPD officer uses force, it is against an unhoused person.

Between 2017-19, both the number and proportion of police use-of-force against unhoused Angelenos increased, according to LAPD statistics. In 2019, fully 34% of all incidents in which a Los Angeles police officer used force was against a person experiencing homelessness. In 2018 it was about 32.5%, and the prior year about 28.2%.

In raw numbers, Los Angeles police reported using force against someone experiencing homelessness 801 times in 2019. The vast majority of these incidents are documented as "non-categorical," which means police used "non-deadly force" against another person, though categorical uses of force do occur. ("Categorical" incidents the use of deadly force.)

At the Feb. 11 meeting of the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners, LAPD Commander Donald Graham, who is the department's homeless coordinator, offered commissioners a breakdown of the types of non-deadly force used in the 181 non-categorical incidents against an unhoused person in the final quarter of 2019.

"What we found is that if you look at the type of [non-categorical] force used, 82% of the time, bodily force only was used as the force, which includes firm grip, bodyweight and takedowns," Graham said. "A taser was deployed 19 times as representing 10% of the incidents, a chemical agent was deployed 1% of the time, and beanbags or 40 millimeter [projectiles] were deployed 12 times, representing 6.5%."

Graham said that officers injured a homeless person in 40% of those incidents, but noted that was lower than the 55% injury-rate for non-categorical uses of force against someone who isn't homeless.

UNARMED MODEL OF CRISIS RESPONSE

This month, the Los Angeles City Council proposed replacing armed police officers on non-violent calls for service. The proposal asks city staffers, in coordination with the LAPD, LAHSA and the L.A. County Department of Mental Health, to "develop an unarmed model of crisis response" for emergency calls involving incidents such as a mental health crisis, substance abuse, or neighbor disputes.

[View the entire document with DocumentCloud](#)

The motion is an acknowledgement of many of the demands made by activists for decades. Though, for now, it's only a motion that calls for a report. It does not require any immediate change.

Meanwhile, police involvement with Los Angeles unhoused residents extends beyond just calling 911 for someone who needs immediate help. Thousands of complaints from residents and businesses about unsightly homeless encampments play a major role too.

OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND

The other big bucket of police involvement with Southern California's unhoused community is tied to the city's "Cleaning And Rapid Engagement" (CARE) program, intended to respond to constituent 311 complaints about homeless encampments. These actions, referred to colloquially as a "cleanup" or "sweep," rely on police enforcement of various municipal laws regulating conduct and property on public property.

Theo Henderson, the unhoused man quoted earlier, says the sweeps are less about cleaning an area, and more about displacing those in the areas they target.

"The thing called a 'CARE' cleanup, or any other acronym, is basically a displacement tool to terrorize, dismantle and advocate an unhealthy person from a particular area after neighbors or businesses complain," Henderson said.

Henderson moved to Hollywood after he was effectively driven out of Chinatown — his longtime home prior to losing stable housing — earlier this year during a city cleanup. Henderson says enforcing laws against people for existing in public space amounts to a civil rights violation.

"Why are they to move along? They're American citizens. I have a right to be at the park like everyone else," Henderson said. "To tell people to move along is to insinuate that they've been there too long, they're criminals, and they're not wanted in the area. That's a civil rights violation."

How Los Angeles' handles complaints about the presence of unhoused people has long been criticized by activists and advocates for the homeless because they increase contacts with law enforcement and destroy personal property. Last year, the Services Not Sweeps coalition began a campaign to end what they say is a destructive process that further erodes trust within L.A.'s unhoused community.

According to police data, 11,585 tents were "processed" during encampment cleanups in 2019, up from about 9,000 the year before.

Calls to reform the cleanup system escalated this month when a LAHSA regional supervisor penned a letter calling on the group's executive leadership to break ties with the Los Angeles Police Department and the L.A. County Sheriff. LAHSA, the agency responsible for overseeing homeless services in Los Angeles County, sends homeless outreach workers along with law enforcement during encampment cleanups.

Kristy Lovich, the petition's author, supervises street-based outreach in Central Los Angeles. She says tying outreach to encampment cleanups diminishes trust between social service workers and the unhoused residents they're trying to

help.

"When we are standing next to people who are taking up enforcement explicitly, we're essentially co-signing on that," Lovich said. "We're saying that we agree with this response to unsheltered homelessness.

Lovich's letter articulates a strong response towards police enforcement of municipal ordinances that allow for the confiscation of personal property, and require unhoused people to simply move somewhere else. Her letter went viral, and has since attracted nearly 8,000 signatures on a [Change.org petition page](#). Lovich has since taken leave from LAHSA.

She says the coordination between the organization and local law enforcement goes against the agency's own guidance, which recommends against enforcing criminal ordinances to regulate conduct in public space.

"It's very clear that the [LAHSA] [guidance for municipal responses](#) says [not to] criminalize. It says sweeps do not work," Lovich said. "And yet, here we are devoting probably a third of our teams to these operations."

LAHSA has issued a [public response to Lovich's letter](#). In a statement, the agency did not say whether or not it would disavow its working relationship with law enforcement, and praised outreach workers for their work:

"They deliver services with the compassion and empathy that is needed to help someone with the complex task of ending their homelessness. However, they don't work 24/7, and law enforcement does."

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USA TODAY

Millions of Americans think they're safe from flood water. They're not.

By: Kyle Bagenstose, Dinah Pulver, and Kevin Crowe

June 29, 2020

Some federal flood maps haven't been updated in years. This new, nationwide flood risk tool includes projections to 2050.

A new, nationwide flood modeling tool released Monday paints a picture of the U.S. as a country woefully underprepared for damaging floods, now and in the future.

The federal government's best efforts to predict where flooding will strike have underestimated the risk to nearly 6 million homes and commercial properties primarily in the nation's interior, leaving them unprepared for potential devastation, the analysis shows.

Meanwhile, the model prepares residents of coastal states and cities for risks to come as their communities head toward a future of more intense storms and rising seas.

Experts say the analysis is the latest evidence of a decades-long bungling of flood planning and policy at multiple levels of government across the country. And it presents difficult new questions about who will pay billions of dollars to save communities from going underwater: homeowners, towns and cities, or the U.S. taxpayer?

"Who is going to pay and how we are going to pay, is the ultimate question," said A.R. Siders, a professor at the University of Delaware's Disaster Research Center.

The analysis was conducted by the First Street Foundation, a nonprofit organization that paired dozens of scientists and engineers with researchers from academic institutions including the University of California-Berkeley, George Mason University and Rutgers University. The team combined several existing models of sea level rise, riverine flooding and simulations of extreme weather events into a single, nationwide flood assessment model that examined

risk in all states except Alaska and Hawaii.

While insurance and investment companies, such as Blackrock, have long used their own private models to make decisions, First Street will allow users of its Flood Factor site to view flood risks to individual properties and created a Flood Lab that allows academic researchers to further access data for research.

The group's modeling is "exactly what we need to be doing," said Kerry Emmanuel, a professor of atmospheric science at MIT who serves on First Street's advisory board.

"Until recently we didn't have people putting all these little pieces together," he said. "We had really good people working on that little piece of the problem and good people working on another little corner."

First Street's newly combined model found that about 14.6 million homes and other structures across the country currently face a 1% annual risk of flooding, representing about one out of every 10 such real estate parcels nationwide. But First Street calculated that current maps developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency list just 8.7 million properties in the floodplain, a 40% undercount compared with what First Street found.

And the situation is getting worse. In addition to a present-day analysis, First Street's modeling incorporated 2050 projections from the International Panel on Climate Change, the United Nations' primary scientific body on the issue. The conclusion: Another 1.6 million properties will be at 1% annual risk of flooding by 2050.

The 1% threshold is the gold standard used by the federal government to assess which homeowners are required to purchase flood insurance. But experts say it's also misleading, as it actually equates a 1-in-4 chance of flooding over the course of a 30-year mortgage. Local and county planners also use the threshold to determine which areas are safe to develop.

Many flood experts said the discrepancy between the two models wasn't surprising, given the limitations baked into FEMA's calculations. The federal agency is stretched thin, struggling to keep its flood maps up to date, particularly for inland areas perceived to be less vulnerable than the coasts, experts said. The agency also looks only at historical data to assess where flooding could strike next, leaving out current and future models that assess where else risk might exist or even be growing.

Grover Fugate, former executive director of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Management Council, said he butted heads with FEMA over floodplains during his nearly 35 years with the council. FEMA revamped its flood maps along the state's coast in recent years and actually lowered storm-surge estimates by up to five feet where Fugate knew the opposite was true. His team took a closer look.

"We found that there were a series of mistakes with the FEMA maps that were alarming," Fugate said.

Fugate said the agency hadn't accurately accounted for the way winds would drive waves inland during massive storms, and also used a 50-year-old model to predict the way a storm surge would begin moving over the land.

The discrepancies led Fugate's team to develop its own flood maps with what they felt were better models. As a result, his team found that FEMA had underestimated wave height during extreme storms by as much as 16 feet.

"We now use those in the state for our purposes," Fugate said.

Eric Tate, a professor at the University of Iowa who early in his career built flood modeling tools as a FEMA contractor, agreed the agency's maps can be outdated, miss lower-priority areas and at times become subject to political influence through a revision process.

"As a result of all of these, there's a lack of uniformity nationwide," said Tate, who plans to use First Street's data in his research. "You have a map here that's based on this set of data, and this way of analysis. And then you have another map somewhere else, and it's different."

FEMA's maps and First Street's model depict different kinds of risk and serve different purposes, said FEMA Press Secretary Lizzie Litzow.

The federal agency is charged by Congress with mapping current flood risk and its flood data is used for floodplain

management and for life and safety during a flood event. It works with local and state government officials to gather information to prepare and update maps and allows local officials to submit additional data to ask for map revisions.

The agency sees First Street's Flood Factor as a tool to inform a property owner's decision to buy flood insurance or take steps to reduce individual flood risk, Litzow said.

FEMA's maps remain the backbone of effective floodplain management, said David Maurstad, the agency's deputy associate administrator for Insurance and mitigation. Local adoption of minimum standards based on the maps helped avoid \$100 billion in losses over the past 40 years, he said.

FEMA's regulatory maps depict the 1% chance annual event, but flood risks exist outside that flood plain, Litzow said. By the agency's own accounting, 20% of flood claims come from properties outside high-risk flood zones.

Although people try to compare flood maps to actual events, Litzow said, it's "not an apples-to-apples comparison."

Still, First Street's analysis, which used a uniform modeling system across the lower 48 states, helps expose the potential scale of missed risk. Many of the largest discrepancies are driven by states and cities not typically considered at high risk for flooding. In California, nearly 600,000 properties are at 1% annual risk for flooding under First Street's model, but not under FEMA's. That's the largest gap of any state, driven by big jumps in cities like Los Angeles and Fresno.

Similar gaps exist in New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and Tennessee, driven by underappreciated risks in cities such as Philadelphia and Chattanooga.

Chicago leads among all cities: First Street calculates that nearly 76,000 additional properties there should be in the floodplain.

Officials with the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago weren't surprised to learn of the discrepancy. FEMA's models have difficulty with urban flooding and that's Chicago's biggest problem, said Rich Fisher, the district's principal civil engineer.

The region has experienced several significant flood events during the past 20 years, including a national disaster declaration in 2013. Between 2007 and 2014, more than 90% of the insurance claims were for properties outside of the federally designated floodplain, Fisher said.

The implications of First Street's findings stretch far beyond huge urban centers.

Under its calculations, no state is more at risk than West Virginia, where mountainous terrain has historically forced communities to crowd near rivers and creeks in deep valleys. In that state, nearly one out of every four properties reach the 1% risk threshold under First Street's model, a higher proportion than in Florida and Louisiana and a significant jump from 1 in 10 properties under FEMA.

In June 2016, the risk became reality in West Virginia, when heavy rains led to flash flooding that killed 23 people in several counties. But four years later, First Street's analysis appears to show risks are still being missed in the state's river towns.

In the tiny community of Rand, nestled tight against the Kanawha River about six miles southeast of Charleston, just 2 percent of homes currently fall within FEMA's 100-year floodplain. That figure jumps to 93% under First Street's model, one of the largest such increases of any community in the entire country.

"When I think about our towns and terrain, Rand isn't alone," said Angie Rosser, executive director of the nonprofit West Virginia Rivers. "Most of our areas where people live are right up against rivers and streams."

Even more dramatic increases occur along the Gulf Coast in communities in Florida and Texas. In Pine Manor, a neighborhood several miles south of Fort Myers, Florida, only 0.3% of properties now reside in FEMA's 100-year floodplain. That jumps to 99.6% under First Street's analysis. The nearby neighborhoods of Warm Mineral Springs and Whiskey Creek also see properties within the floodplain jump to nearly 100%.

Jim Beever, a scientist who retired earlier this year from a regional planning council that helped cities in Southwest Florida model floods, said FEMA maps have traditionally not paid much attention to storm surge in the area and are

“very broad-brush.”

In addition to releasing a report with its findings, First Street has created a “Flood Factor” tool that the company promotes as a way for homeowners and buyers to evaluate any given property’s risk for flooding. The tool also allows users to review whether the property flooded in the past, and receive wider statistics for their ZIP code, county, and state.

Some say the application has perhaps the greatest implications for any use of First Street’s model. While the tool likely won’t immediately transform the real estate market, experts predict it will grow as Americans become more familiar with the tool and others like it.

“This sounds like a CARFAX for homes,” said Larry Bartlett, the property appraiser for Volusia County, Florida, home of Daytona Beach.

While Bartlett figures some will doubt the data, just like they doubt sea level rise, others, especially mortgage lenders, would find the updated information invaluable.

“If I was a lender, I’d want to know if the property I was lending money on stood a good chance of being underwater in 30 years,” Bartlett said. “If it gets to the point where people are relying on the data, it will definitely affect property values, but I don’t think we’re there yet.”

Others said that the current inability for prospective homebuyers to evaluate the true flood risk and history is a crucial problem nationwide.

“We have long been doing a poor job at communicating flood risk,” said Carolyn Kousky, executive director of the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton Risk Center and a First Street advisory board member.

Determining whether a home sits in a floodplain or not is only the first step, Kousky said. Also important is how severe flooding may be, which can inform decisions such as whether or not a home should be elevated or what amount of insurance to purchase. Decisions are further complicated by the fact that with few exceptions, most prospective buyers cannot ascertain whether or not a home was previously flooded.

“Markets aren’t efficient if there’s not full information,” Kousky said, adding she hopes the new tool will help arm buyers with more information.

But several experts urged caution, noting all models have limitations.

William Sweet, an oceanographer with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, said the new model may be a “big step forward” in understanding risk. But no model is perfect, he said, and there are still gaps in the understanding of how likely certain weather events are to occur.

“We’ve only been well-positioned to monitor these things in the last 50 to 75 years,” Sweet said. “How do we make assumptions and assessments about today’s risk when we can’t really model and monitor all the components that go into calculating that risk?”

Chad Berginnis, executive director of the Association for State Floodplain Managers, further warned that nationwide models by their very nature miss nuances at the local level. Urban flooding is particularly difficult to pin down and often requires detailed and expensive analysis of stormwater infrastructure.

“There is not going to be a national model that is the panacea to answer all flood risk questions,” Berginnis said.

But for at least one potential buyer, the model rings true. Kristina Johnson, 23, has flooding on her mind as she checks out homes in the Savannah, Georgia area.

Her Acura TSX flooded in September 2017, when she was forced to leave it behind while evacuating from Hurricane Irma. She left it parked at her apartment complex on the city’s south side.

It was flooded to the steering wheel, Johnson said, and she had to get a new car.

“And that actually was not a flood zone,” she said.

However, on First Street's list, the complex has seven apartments scored with a high flood risk. Johnson said she's keeping that experience in mind as she considers a new home.

While determining a community's flood risk is challenging, experts say equally as daunting is figuring out what to do next.

Decisions about building in flood zones are almost entirely made by local and county governments. Each face their own unique challenges, and many find it difficult to give up the short-term benefits of waterfront development because of the chance of a flood decades down the road.

Fugate, the former regional planner in Rhode Island, said an official in the town of South Kingston used to remind him that the first row of houses from the beach accounted for 20% of the municipal tax base. In coastal areas, waterfront property owners are also typically wealthy and hold political clout that enables them to push back on development limitations or financial penalties.

"The incentives are stacked against" local leadership to respond proactively, said Siders, from the University of Delaware.

But Tate said historically disadvantaged communities, not wealthy ones, face the greatest challenges from flooding. His recent research has found that the populations exposed to the highest levels of flood risk are disproportionately African American, Native American and residents of mobile homes.

The problem becomes exacerbated by the fact that many such communities don't have the resources to pay for their own flood maps to better understand where risks exist.

"Many of these counties and communities that have lower capacity are also places where the economics aren't as strong, or there's a higher percentage of racial minorities," Tate said.

Rand, in West Virginia, offers a real-world example. Census data shows the poverty rate there is 27%, more than double the national average. Black residents make up one third of the population, much higher than the 13% national figure.

In recent weeks, after heavy rains brought flooding to portions of Rand, local TV station WOWK reported that neighbors felt the state had failed to maintain drainage culverts, exacerbating the flooding. A local state delegate, Amanda Estop-Burton, created a Facebook post calling attention to the issue that was shared hundreds of times by local residents. Many commenters tied the issue to what they felt was a chronic underinvestment in the community.

In an interview, Kent Carper, a commissioner of Kanawha County where Rand resides, expressed skepticism when told about First Street's model showing the town in the crosshairs for pervasive flooding. He's distrustful of such predictions because of his experience with FEMA flood maps he believed to be inaccurate.

"I've never had a lot of confidence in these computer modeling programs," Carper said. "90 percent of this stuff is generally driven by someone making money."

But Carper is no stranger to the dangers of flooding. Six county residents died in the 2016 floods, after which Carper described the flooding as "Our Katrina" to the Wall Street Journal.

Carper said Rand has its own "difficult struggles," and that placing such communities into floodplains can make affording insurance "impossible for people." Carper highlighted other priorities, such as rebuilding critical infrastructure still damaged by the 2016 floods.

"We still have high school children that haven't had a school building now for four years," Carper said.

Rosser, with West Virginia Rivers, in many ways agreed. Her own home, situated an hour northwest of Rand, was flooded in 2016, despite not being within FEMA's 1% floodplain. She said the community has yet to recover, with dilapidated houses standing abandoned after residents moved on. She also feels trapped financially.

"My house is livable but I haven't re-furnished it, because anytime it rains I still have in the back of my mind, 'Is it going to happen again?'" Rosser said. "But nobody will buy my house."

Even still, future flooding risk is low on the worry list for residents. Drinking water problems, aging sewer infrastructure, the ongoing opioid crisis, and a lack of access to broadband internet and jobs all loom large.

"It's hard to look beyond the immediate basic needs to think about flood protection and resiliency," Rosser said.

And unlike in coastal areas, retreat isn't an option. There's no building homes halfway up a mountain, Rosser says. Not that some would even want to.

"I talked to people here locally in 2016. They wanted no part of FEMA, because they were so scared they were going to be forced to move," Rosser said. "You have land that has been in families for generations, and a very kind of independent, self-reliant culture here. It's 'You're not going to tell me I can't live here.'"

Who pays?

The problem with putting flood risk on the backburner is that someone has to pay for it, experts say. The economic harm driven by devalued real estate and insurance premiums is real, but so too are the costs of picking up the pieces after a flood hits.

"There's always been this kind of tension between wanting to protect home values, but also wanting to be clear about risks and manage those risks effectively," Kousky said. "Those price adjustments reflect a real underlying risk."

And currently, U.S. taxpayers subsidize that risk, Kousky said. The federal government's National Flood Insurance Program is the primary provider of flood insurance policies, which is required by law for any property with a federally-backed mortgage within the 100-year floodplain.

Kousky said the program has been underwater ever since Hurricane Katrina wiped out its coffers in 2005, followed by additional hits from Hurricanes Ike, Sandy, and Harvey. In 2017, Congress voted and President Donald Trump signed off on \$16 billion in debt forgiveness for the program. The money theoretically should have been paid back to the federal government for use elsewhere.

FEMA has set aggressive targets for increasing insurance coverage and closing the insurance gap, Litzow said, and is making some progress working with state, local, and industry partners to help at-risk communities and promote flood insurance.

The agency "is constantly working to improve the production of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps within the context of changing conditions," Maurstad said. "We're exploring ways to leverage new technologies and provide flood information more efficiently, accurately, and consistently across the nation."

Experts say there are no easy fixes, as each solution creates its own problem. Raising premiums can disproportionately hurt disadvantaged communities and drive people away from insurance. Requiring more disclosure about risks and past flooding can penalize those who are honest and reward those who aren't.

"A fundamental piece of this is trying to decide from a public values perspective, how much catastrophic risk we want individual homeowners to bear, and how much we think should be socialized," Kousky said.

Flooded Future

Ticking away in the background is the reality that the situation is only getting worse.

Baking in future climate change projections, First Street's model anticipates rapid growth in the number of at-risk properties in coastal cities, particularly along the Gulf Coast.

This year, First Street's model shows about 48,000 properties in New Orleans are within the 100-year flood zone, or a little less than one-third of the city. By 2050, nearly 100,000 more will be added to the list, or 98% of the city. Elsewhere in the state, the communities of Chalmette and Meraux will see 99.9% of homes reach the 1% risk threshold.

In Florida, First Street projects Jacksonville will see 19,000 properties added to the floodplain. Around the same number will be added in Cape Coral, sandwiched between the Gulf of Mexico and the Caloosahatchee River. On the opposing banks of the Caloosahatchee, Pine Manor will have fallen entirely into the floodplain.

FEMA does have a Hazardous Mitigation Grant Program that buys out at-risk homes and relocates residents to higher ground. Siders said the program has purchased about 45,000 homes since first established in 1989. Although the number may seem large, it only amounts to about 30 homes per state per year.

Meanwhile, new development within floodplains continues in many communities across the country.

"We can't figure how we're going to pay for the homes that are already at risk, and now we're adding more, and we're adding more by the thousands," Siders said. "That means we're putting thousands of more families at risk, with no plan for how we're going to pay to help them get out in the future."

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[Route Fifty: Despite Mitigation Efforts, Watchdog Finds Rise in Repeatedly Flooded Properties](#)

WASTE DIVE

EPA Ending policy of relaxed enforcement standards on Aug. 31st

By: E.A. Crunden

July 1, 2020

The U.S. EPA is set to end its "enforcement discretion" policy on Aug. 31, according to [an agency memo](#). The agency cited the adjustment of pandemic-related policies across the country as the rationale behind its decision.

"As state and local restrictions are relaxed or lifted, so too may the restrictions that potentially impede regulatory compliance, reducing the circumstances in which the temporary policy may apply," wrote EPA Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Susan Parker Bodine. She noted a "period of adjustment" will also occur as states reopen, and said the late August deadline will allow that phase to play out.

Dive Brief:

- Nine states are pushing back on the U.S. EPA's moves to relax environmental oversight due to the new coronavirus pandemic. Attorneys general for New York, California, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Vermont, Oregon, and Virginia raised the issue in [a brief](#) sent June 8 to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.
- Those states are asking the court to issue a preliminary injunction that would halt the EPA's "enforcement discretion" policy, [announced in March](#). The states [filed a lawsuit](#) in May arguing the policy is too expansive and vague. Spokespersons for the Maryland and New York attorneys general told Waste Dive this new brief supports the same case.
- Oversight largely falls to states without EPA enforcement. [Documentation compiled by the National Waste and Recycling Association \(NWRA\)](#) and [reported by NPR](#) shows industry requests for enforcement relief in multiple states. NWRA Vice President of Communications Brandon Wright told Waste Dive the group generally does not comment on ongoing litigation and it is not tracking how waste and recycling operations have responded to EPA's compliance policy during the pandemic.

Dive Insight:

When EPA rolled out the enforcement discretion policy earlier this year, the agency said it was accounting for health and public safety. The policy — which forgives companies that fall into noncompliance due to the pandemic — applies specifically to civil violations that occur during the crisis and addresses areas of noncompliance differently.

[A March 26 memorandum](#) stated the policy would apply retroactively from March 13, and referenced "constraints on the ability of a facility or laboratory to carry out certain activities required by our federal environmental permits,

regulations, and statutes." Among other duties referenced, like monitoring air emissions and drinking water standards, EPA singled out hazardous waste management while stating separate protocols would apply to Superfund and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) sites.

While EPA said all entities should make an effort to comply with current regulations, the agency allowed noncompliance along with specific documentation of any actions taken due to COVID-19.

"After this policy is no longer in effect, the EPA expects full compliance going forward," the agency stated in the document, along with saying it did not anticipate asking facilities to "catch-up" on any missed monitoring or reporting if underlying requirements applied to periods of less than three months.

An EPA spokesperson declined to comment on the ongoing litigation or provide details to Waste Dive about whether any waste and recycling entities have utilized the enforcement discretion policy. Because of the enforcement discretion policy, state environmental authorities are the only official source of information regarding any companies that have sought compliance relief.

NWRA has pushed for broad regulatory relief during the pandemic. In March, the organization sent [a letter](#) to state agencies asking for exemptions on issues ranging from tonnage limits and service hours to disposal bans and compliance timelines.

"Regulations often govern timelines for completing tasks such as sampling," the letter from CEO Darrell Smith read. "When delaying these tasks or missing timelines do not result in environmental impacts, enforcement of these provisions should be suspended."

At the time of the EPA policy announcement, several environmental advocates told Waste Dive they had concerns about how it might allow the industry to evade pollution and contamination monitoring. But many were unsure of what the long-term ramifications might be or if any companies might utilize the policy.

Some experts in the waste industry indicated the noncompliance option could be beneficial at a time when public health concerns are taking precedence for many operators. Others said it would have little effect on their daily operations. Pat Sullivan, a senior vice president with SCS Engineers, told Waste Dive in late March his firm had reviewed the guidance, but that it was unlikely to alter its work. As of this week, he said little had changed.

"We have seen some limited use of COVID-19 as justification to extend deadlines and agencies have been willing to do that," Sullivan said via email. "But no major pushes to delay or avoid compliance or to invoke EPA's policy."

The attorneys general behind the lawsuit say EPA's actions will disproportionately impact low-income communities of color. In a press release announcing the new legal action, they linked COVID-19 and air pollution, saying the combination would exacerbate health issues in communities near industrial sites.

"Right when the health of our communities is suffering the most, the Trump EPA is turning its back on them, greenlighting industry to pollute more and care less," said New York Attorney General Letitia James in a statement.

Those nine states are not the only players taking action against EPA's enforcement policy. A separate lawsuit over the discretion policy is also underway. In April, the Natural Resources Defense Council and 14 other environmental organizations [similarly sued EPA](#) over the decision in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.

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From: Miriam Gonzalez

Sent: Tue 7/7/2020 7:33:42 PM

Subject: Canceled: Hollywood Care Coordination

Greetings Hollywood Outreach Service Providers:

This is a ***new*** calendar invite for our bimonthly **Care Coordination Meetings**– intended for outreach workers & providers that service the Hollywood HUB.

These meetings take place the **2nd and 4th** Thursday of every month from **10:00-11:30 am**.

Location information will be sent out prior to meeting date.

Care Coordination meetings are intended to focus on:

- particularly vulnerable folks
- collaborate on ongoing challenges & barriers
- discussing strategy on Hotspots and Encampments
- outreach / CES updates and developments occurring in the HUB
- collaborate with City and Community partners and members

Please forward to any relevant outreach providers in the Hollywood region if they are not included in the original invite.

If you have any questions or concerns, please let me know.

Thank you!

Miriam Gonzalez

Assistant Director, E6

THE PEOPLE CONCERN | OPCC & LAMP COMMUNITY UNITED

Pronouns: she/her/hers



(213) 364-2361

mgonzalez@thepeopleconcern.org

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1625 W. Olympic Blvd. Ste 701, Los Angeles, CA
90015

To: tony.arranaga@lacity.org[tony.arranaga@lacity.org]
From: Meltwater
Sent: Fri 7/24/2020 3:45:03 PM
Subject: New Report: 63 New Results
[reports_5f1af7c5b5a6bb31da346ad2_0.pdf](#)



Searches



Mitch O'Farrell - Social

63

Mitch O'Farrell - Social



63 results

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Carli Olson @OlsonCarli Jul 24 • 7:56 am



RT @MitchOFarrell: It is urgent to continue to push for the relief that has kept Americans afloat during this difficult time, by building on the bills that Speaker Pelosi has championed.
<https://t.co/qDgAAzihox>

Reach 50

[Tag](#) • [Translate](#) • [Share](#)



Carlos V @CVaquerano Jul 24 • 7:01 am



RT @MitchOFarrell: Over the last few weeks, we have witnessed a sharp rise in military activity targeting Armenian civilians living along the border with Azerbaijan, including a threat to bomb a nuclear power plant in the territory of Armenia.
<https://t.co/7pop5Qk0gs>

Reach 348

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Edgar Khalatian @EKLandUse USA • Jul 24 • 6:43 am



QT @MitchOFarrell: Thank you, Councilman. ☐
☐☐☐☐☐ #Armenia #armeniasstrong ; Over the last
few weeks, we have witnessed a sharp rise in
military activity targeting Armenian civilians living
along the border with Azerbaijan, including a threat
to bomb a nuclear power plant i...

Reach: 42

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kelsey roshetko @kelseyroshetko USA • Jul 24 • 4:30 am



@latinxspiderman: "I'm very hands on in my
community" is the biggest joke I have ever heard!
(rant thread) ; I regret to inform you that
@MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word
got around that a family with an infant moved into
Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up an...

Reach: 257

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#HOMESGUARANTEE #CANCELRENT Kendall Mayhew @kmay USA • Jul 24 • 3:01 am



RT @SamLutzker: LA has become so numb to
homelessness that it takes a homeless vet hit by a
car or a family w/ a baby to get @MitchOFarrell's
attention. I know @LAHomeless is overburdened
and I'm glad they step up to help out, but there are
so many unhoused and their calls for h...

Reach: 2k

Tag • Translate • Share



concerns about jam & mold specifically @thatcarr Jul 24
• 1:22 am




RT @SamLutzker: LA has become so numb to
homelessness that it takes a homeless vet hit by a
car or a family w/ a baby to get @MitchOFarrell's
attention. I know @LAHomeless is overburdened
and I'm glad they step up to help out, but there are
so many unhoused and their calls for h...

Reach: 794

Tag • Translate • Share



Seth  @mfpseth Jul 24 • 1:17 am



on in my community" is the biggest joke I have ever heard! (rant thread) <https://t.co/STo9dcmhmk> ; I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up and then bra...

Reach 2k

Tag • Translate • Share



Xamyl @lcookedfor BRA • Jul 24 • 1:07 am



on in my community" is the biggest joke I have ever heard! (rant thread) <https://t.co/STo9dcmhmk> ; I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up and then bra...

Reach 25

Tag • Translate • Share



katy hammer @katygyo USA • Jul 24 • 1:03 am



RT @thatcarr: this list needs to be read by anyone represented by @MitchOFarrell. it is a searing indictment of his *intentional* failure to perform *basic* *fundamental* duties of an elected official. Mitch is unqualified to govern a small town let alone a huge urban community...

Reach 282

Tag • Translate • Share



Chris Roth  **#DefundThePolice**
#BlackLivesMatter @christopherroth USA • Jul 24 • 1:03 am



@latinxspiderman: "I'm very hands on in my community" is the biggest joke I have ever heard! (rant thread) ; I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up an...

Reach 1k

Tag • Translate • Share



#HOMESGUARANTEE #CANCELRENT Kendall Mayhew @kmay USA · Jul 24 · 12:59 am



@latinxspiderman: "I'm very hands on in my community" is the biggest joke I have ever heard! (rant thread) ; I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up an...

Reach: 2k

Tag · Translate · Share



No Good Cops, No Bad Protesters @tommykellyinla Jul 24 · 12:56 am



RT @thatcarr: this list needs to be read by anyone represented by @MitchOFarrell. it is a searing indictment of his *intentional* failure to perform *basic* *fundamental* duties of an elected official. Mitch is unqualified to govern a small town let alone a huge urban community....

Reach: 380

Tag · Translate · Share



Ground Game LA @GroundGameLA USA · Jul 24 · 12:53 am



@latinxspiderman: "I'm very hands on in my community" is the biggest joke I have ever heard! (rant thread) ; I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up an...

Reach: 10k

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concerns about jam & mold specifically @thatcarr Jul 24 · 12:53 am



QT @latinxspiderman: this list needs to be read by anyone represented by @MitchOFarrell. it is a searing indictment of his *intentional* failure to perform *basic* *fundamental* duties of an elected official. Mitch is unqualified to govern a small town let alone a huge urban com...

Reach: 794

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farm wormer 둥바땅 돌려라 @wormalgae Jul 24 • 12:48 am



@latinxspiderman: "I'm very hands on in my community" is the biggest joke I have ever heard! (rant thread) ; I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up an...

Reach: 346

Tag • Translate • Share



concerns about jam & mold specifically @thatcarr Jul 24



• 12:43 am

@latinxspiderman: "I'm very hands on in my community" is the biggest joke I have ever heard! (rant thread) ; I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up an...

Reach: 794

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quaranteen rom com jewell @hellojewell Jul 24 • 12:34 am



on in my community" is the biggest joke I have ever heard! (rant thread) <https://t.co/STo9dcmhmk> ; I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up and then bra...

Reach: 301

Tag • Translate • Share



Brittani Nichols @BisHilarious USA • Jul 24 • 12:26 am



@latinxspiderman: "I'm very hands on in my community" is the biggest joke I have ever heard! (rant thread) ; I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up an...

Reach: 23k

Tag • Translate • Share



Alex Fumero @AngryYuca USA • Jul 24 • 12:08 am



@latinxspiderman: "I'm very hands on in my community" is the biggest joke I have ever heard! (rant thread) ; I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up an...

Reach: 1k

Tag • Translate • Share



abolish now!! TABA PAU @latinxspiderman USA • Jul 24 •



12:05 am

@BisHilarious: "I'm very hands on in my community" is the biggest joke I have ever heard! (rant thread) ; I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up and t...

Reach: 132

Tag • Translate • Share



Stacy @STACSGIBUDDHIST USA • Jul 23 • 11:36 pm



@NOlympicsLA @RepAdamSchiff @GavinNewsom @MayorOfLA @RepAdamSchiff @MitchOFarrell Again our historical Foundational Black American neighborhoods y'all still at it gentrifying our neighborhoods 105 thru Compton the metro thru Inglewood! Baldwin Hills But somehow KTown Little Arme...

Reach: 989

Tag • Translate • Share



Carlos @Carlos67768850 Jul 23 • 9:50 pm



@BSSLosAngeles @MitchOFarrell @GMsTREEtsLA1H2O 1340 N. EDMONT STREET LA, CA 90029. This one needs to be fixed ASAP! A service request was submitted via 311 and closed but never fixed. <https://t.co/NUlqplGuMM>

Reach: 12

Tag • Translate • Share



amanda medak @AmandaMedak USA · Jul 23 · 9:27 pm



QT @kristylovich: @MitchOFarrell well? ; That one time I got a call from my director at lahsa saying that an unhoused vet had been hit by a car and needed immediate housing/medical care. Of course! I'm on it...

Reach 44

Tag · Translate · Share



melonpuerto @melonpuerto CHN · Jul 23 · 8:55 pm



RT @SamLutzker: LA has become so numb to homelessness that it takes a homeless vet hit by a car or a family w/ a baby to get @MitchOFarrell's attention. I know @LAHomeless is overburdened and I'm glad they step up to help out, but there are so many unhoused and their calls for h...

Reach 238

Tag · Translate · Share



힘들쵸? @pastsunlight USA · Jul 23 · 8:54 pm



RT @SamLutzker: LA has become so numb to homelessness that it takes a homeless vet hit by a car or a family w/ a baby to get @MitchOFarrell's attention. I know @LAHomeless is overburdened and I'm glad they step up to help out, but there are so many unhoused and their calls for h...

Reach 414

Tag · Translate · Share



Street Watch LA @StreetWatchLA USA · Jul 23 · 8:46 pm



RT @SamLutzker: LA has become so numb to homelessness that it takes a homeless vet hit by a car or a family w/ a baby to get @MitchOFarrell's attention. I know @LAHomeless is overburdened and I'm glad they step up to help out, but there are so many unhoused and their calls for h...

Reach 8k

Tag · Translate · Share



ian imhof @ianimhof · USA · Jul 23 · 8:31 pm



QT @digitalurn: CC: @MayorOfLA @ericgarcetti @MitchOFarrell ; The number of public bathrooms that were available to the unhoused pre-Covid was abysmal. Now? It's a human rights violation.

Reach: 1k

Tag · Translate · Share



District 13th Hollywood @District13Rep · USA · Jul 23 ·



5:10 pm

QT @District13Rep: MS13 Graffiti Gang tag @ @MyLA311 @MitchOFarrell @ 903 N Hobart Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90029 @LACitySAN @MayorOfLA @GavinNewsom - <https://t.co/jtLBpcP9Dk> ; MS13 Graffiti Gang tag @ @MyLA311 @MitchOFarrell @ 903 N Hobart Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90029 @LA...

Reach: 2

Tag · Translate · Share



District 13th Hollywood @District13Rep · USA · Jul 23 ·



4:17 pm

@MitchOFarrell @ across from 919 N Hobart Boulevard, LA, CA @ Lemon □ Grove Park @ 4959 Lemon Grove Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90029 @LACitySAN @MayorOfLA @GavinNewsom <https://t.co/AtzB2cRJk2> ; Still tagged. Needs cleaning up. MS13 Gang Graffiti tag, our neighborhood underseiged. @My...

Reach: 2

Tag · Translate · Share



District 13th Hollywood @District13Rep USA • Jul 23 •



4:12 pm

neighborhood underseiged. @MyLA311
@MitchOFarrell @MayorOfLA @GavinNewsom
@LACitySAN <https://t.co/3uDDiarLEa> ; @MyLA311
@MitchOFarrell @LACitySAN @MayorOfLA
@GavinNewsom @LACityParks Still tagged. Needs
cleaning up. MS13 Gang rag, our neighborhood
underseiged. @MyLA311 @MitchOFa...

Reach:2

Tag • Translate • Share



Lindsay Eats Racists @iFartOften USA • Jul 23 • 3:12 pm



QT @AshleyNicholeB: @MitchOFarrell HI, HELLO
THERE, NICE TO SEE YOU, MITCH These are the
people doing the work you claim to be doing,
brosef. Right here ; Here's a response from
Ayman, a community leader and unhoused resident
at Echo Park Lake: <https://t.co/1j4nKS9Kyc>

Reach:90

Tag • Translate • Share



Sam Lutzker #BlackLivesMatter @SamLutzker USA • Jul 23



• 1:21 pm

QT @kristylovich: LA has become so numb to
homelessness that it takes a homeless vet hit by a
car or a family w/ a baby to get @MitchOFarrell's
attention. I know @LAHomeless is overburdened
and I'm glad they step up to help out, but there are
so many unhoused and their calls for...

Reach:225

Tag • Translate • Share



Adel Hagekhalil @GMsTREEtsLA1H2O USA · Jul 23 · 12:51 pm

StreetsLA Sidewalk Repair Crews are responsible for constructing sidewalk & access ramps driven by requests received from and on behalf of members of the ADA community the Americans with Disabilities Act. Here is 3577 N Griffin Ave in #cd13 @MitchOFarrell @GMsTREEtsLA1H2O
<https://t.co/SpeedIN32ou>

Reach 892

Tag · Translate · Share



David Giron @H_David_G USA · Jul 23 · 12:42 pm

RT @MitchOFarrell: It is urgent to continue to push for the relief that has kept Americans afloat during this difficult time, by building on the bills that Speaker Pelosi has championed.
<https://t.co/qDgAAzihox>

Reach 665

Tag · Translate · Share



StreetsLA @BSSLosAngeles USA · Jul 23 · 12:42 pm

StreetsLA Sidewalk Repair Crews are responsible for constructing sidewalk & access ramps driven by requests received from and on behalf of members of the ADA community the Americans with Disabilities Act. Here is 3577 N Griffin Ave in #cd13 @MitchOFarrell @GMsTREEtsLA1H2O
<https://t.co/SpeedIN32ou>

Reach 5k

Tag · Translate · Share



#MoreHotelsAsHousingNow @PeppeyRobert USA · Jul 23 · 11:25 am

@esotouric @NOlympicsLA Racial & ethnic cleansing that's in Trompean playbook; also @MitchOFarrell 's & @MayorOfLA 's. Demographic plunge of Black population over last 20 years in Hollywood & LA, part & parcel of Mitch'Os & Eric's racist displacement & gentrification scheme.
#PeoplesBudgetLA #BLMLA

Reach 189

Tag · Translate · Share



Melissa Acedera @mellemusic USA • Jul 23 • 11:23 am



feed on the details of this family at Echo Park and @MitchOFarrell's trash history of actions against EPL's unhoused community, including getting her fired from her job at LAHSA. (a job she was phenomenal at) ; I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit....

Reach: 2k

Tag • Translate • Share



bad hombre for defunding porqueria @eITacoJustice USA



• Jul 23 • 11:21 am

RT @BisHilarious: I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up and then bragged about it during his "Councilmember in Your Corner" event that was convenient...

Reach: 450

Tag • Translate • Share



James Saucedo @jsaucedo13 USA • Jul 23 • 11:16 am



QT @BisHilarious: Mitch O'Farrell doesn't care about the poor and homeless people living in his district or elsewhere in LA. ; I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed h...

Reach: 508

Tag • Translate • Share



Hey COINTELPRO, How's It Going? @JohnBrownsBody2 Jul



23 • 11:09 am

RT @BisHilarious: I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up and then bragged about it during his "Councilmember in Your Corner" event that was convenient...

Reach: 2k

Tag • Translate • Share



Adel Hagekhalil @GMsTREEtsLA1H2O USA · Jul 23 · 11:09 am

: StreetsLA Sidewalk Repair Crews are responsible for constructing sidewalk & access ramps driven by requests received from and on behalf of members of the ADA community the Americans with Disabilities Act. Here is 3167 N Glenmanor Pl in #cd13 @MitchOFarrell @GMsTREEtsLA1H2O <https://t.co/6rENRo6Ng3>

Reach 892

[Tag](#) · [Translate](#) · [Share](#)



Los Angeles 311 @MyLA311 USA · Jul 23 · 11:07 am

@District13Rep @LACitySAN @MitchOFarrell @District13Rep Thank you for contacting the City of Los Angeles. A request for service was submitted under SR# 1-1690788781. You can submit requests directly to City of Los Angeles at <https://t.co/Z45hwlvn57> or through the MyLA311 app for...

Reach 2k

[Tag](#) · [Translate](#) · [Share](#)



* **Winter Sun** @catspizzas USA · Jul 23 · 11:05 am

RT @BisHilarious: I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up and then bragged about it during his "Councilmember in Your Corner" event that was convenient...

Reach 171

[Tag](#) · [Translate](#) · [Share](#)



K. Lovich @kristylovich Jul 23 • 11:05 am



RT @BisHilarious: I regret to inform you that @MitchOFarrell is still on his bullshit. When word got around that a family with an infant moved into Echo Park, he showed his dusty ass up and then bragged about it during his "Councilmember in Your Corner" event that was convenient...

Reach 172

Tag • Translate • Share



Noreen Ahmed @CANoreen USA • Jul 23 • 10:56 am



, #servicesnotsweeps coalition for working on #HomesNotZones. ; Trans, disabled and unhoused resident Hal describes what its like to live in @MayorOfLA and @MitchOFarrell's harmful and costly Special Enforcement Zone in Hollywood. These zones are a key feature of Garcettis "A Br...

Reach 103

Tag • Translate • Share



Los Angeles 311 @MyLA311 USA • Jul 23 • 10:44 am



@District13Rep @LACitySAN @MitchOFarrell @District13Rep Thank you for contacting the City of Los Angeles. A request for service was submitted under SR# 1-1690779891 & 1-1690785691. You can submit requests directly to City of Los Angeles at <https://t.co/Z45hwlvn57> or through the MyLA311 app for

Reach 2k

Tag • Translate • Share



Sagittarius @JRsagittarius Jul 23 • 10:28 am



; StreetsLA Sidewalk Repair Crews are responsible for constructing sidewalk & access ramps driven by requests received from and on behalf of members of the ADA community the Americans with Disabilities Act. Here is 3167 N Glenmanor Pl in #cd13 @MitchOFarrell @GMsTREEtsLA1H2O <https://t.co/6rENRo6Ng3>

Reach 705

Tag • Translate • Share



Carlos V @CVaquerano · Jul 23 · 10:25 am



RT @MitchOFarrell: It is urgent to continue to push for the relief that has kept Americans afloat during this difficult time, by building on the bills that Speaker Pelosi has championed.
<https://t.co/qDgAAzihoX>

Reach: 348

Tag · Translate · Share



David Nuvelle @davidnuvelle · USA · Jul 23 · 10:21 am



@kmay @MitchOFarrell They need to attend an Al-Anon meeting. They love enabling drug addicts by allowing them to live in tents in public spaces.

Reach: 2k

Tag · Translate · Share



StreetsLA @BSSLosAngeles · USA · Jul 23 · 10:20 am



StreetsLA Sidewalk Repair Crews are responsible for constructing sidewalk & access ramps driven by requests received from and on behalf of members of the ADA community the Americans with Disabilities Act. Here is 3167 N Glenmanor Pl in #cd13 @MitchOFarrell @GMsTREETS LA1H2O
<https://t.co/6rENRo6Ng3>

Reach: 5k

Tag · Translate · Share



Town Post post: @MendacityAbout · Jul 23 · 9:50 am



: @UniteBlueCA @TeamPelosi #CNN @MayorOfLA #BLM ; Trans, disabled and unhoused resident Hal describes what its like to live in @MayorOfLA and @MitchOFarrell's harmful and costly Special Enforcement Zone in Hollywood. These zones are a key feature of Garcettis "A Bridge Home" she...

Reach: 32

Tag · Translate · Share



Ricci Sergienko Alt Account @johnsonsabrina USA · Jul 23

· 9:34 am

@MitchOFarrell y o u s u c k

Reach 2k

Tag · Translate · Share



Once affaired never afraid @AffairedAffairs USA · Jul 23 ·

9:30 am

Please help spread the word, Veritas has already bought at least 12 properties in LA and their expansion will threaten affordable housing.

@nicole_d14 @StreetWatchLA @mikebonin
@davideryu @CD6Nury @MitchOFarrell

Reach 254

Tag · Translate · Share



@anyonestillhere @anyonestillhere Jul 23 · 9:18 am

: @MitchOFarrell constantly failing his constituents. His PR stunts are insulting and worthless, and does nothing to actually help communities most in need. Everyone needs safe, clean, non-policed housing. Stop discriminating. #housingisahumanright #cancelrent #rentstrike ; Toda...

Reach 41

Tag · Translate · Share



@anyonestillhere @anyonestillhere Jul 23 · 9:05 am

RT @AshleyNicholeB: PS @MitchOFarrell - @GroundGameLA / @MutualaidLA's outreach team is currently caring for 4 other families who were unhoused in CD13 with NO help from your office, or the city. But we don't feel the need to make videos every time we do one good thing

Reach 41

Tag · Translate · Share



District 13th Hollywood @District13Rep USA · Jul 23 ·



8:29 am

@MyLA311 @LACitySAN @MitchOFarrell @ 720 North Hobart Boulevard, LA, CA 90029
<https://t.co/JRUJxiKBCf>

Reach 2

Tag · Translate · Share



clementine ford @clementinesford USA · Jul 23 · 8:21 am



LA got them a tent big enough for privacy? Diapers, wipes, and clothes??? When Talia got them a phone and more baby items? Cuz I DEFINITELY didn't see him. Stop lying @MitchOFarrell ; Here's a response from Ayman, a community leader and unhoused resident at Echo Park Lake: [https...](https://t.co/8333333333)

Reach 17k

Tag · Translate · Share



Jay Doe @DontGiveup20201 USA · Jul 23 · 7:55 am



@AshleyNicholeB @StreetWatchLA @MitchOFarrell
More affordable housing, let's start with the vacant properties, over 200 of them, that @CaltransHQ owns !!! @GavinNewsom

Reach 121

Tag · Translate · Share



Jay Doe @DontGiveup20201 USA · Jul 23 · 7:54 am



RT @AshleyNicholeB: The reason for @MitchOFarrell 's visit was due to the fact that his office caught wind of a family with a two month old baby who had been staying at the park. Bad PR when an infant is forced to sleep outdoors, right?

Reach 121

Tag · Translate · Share



@losangelessos1 @S42917714 Jul 21 · 8:12 pm



@MayorOfLA STOP CRIME! STOP GANG GRAFFITI
ACTIVITY IN OUR NEIGHBORHOODS @GavinNewsom
@HerbJWesson @MitchOFarrell
<https://t.co/JJ8i060i0u>

Reach 330

Tag · Translate · Share



now_cowan @nowcowan · USA · Jul 21 · 7:12 pm



RT @DotKohlhaas: Mitch O'Farrell is having Councilmember in Your Corner live on Facebook tomorrow, Wednesday, July 22, at 3 PM and he is soliciting questions right now.

<https://t.co/WcdUzhYFYf> <https://t.co/PiXm2ITsnM>

Reach 141

Tag · Translate · Share



concerns about jam & mold specifically @thatcarr · Jul 21 · 7:10 pm



RT @DotKohlhaas: Mitch O'Farrell is having Councilmember in Your Corner live on Facebook tomorrow, Wednesday, July 22, at 3 PM and he is soliciting questions right now.

<https://t.co/WcdUzhYFYf> <https://t.co/PiXm2ITsnM>

Reach 788

Tag · Translate · Share



PMbeers @PMbeers · USA · Jul 21 · 7:06 pm



RT @DotKohlhaas: Mitch O'Farrell is having Councilmember in Your Corner live on Facebook tomorrow, Wednesday, July 22, at 3 PM and he is soliciting questions right now.

<https://t.co/WcdUzhYFYf> <https://t.co/PiXm2ITsnM>

Reach 29k

Tag · Translate · Share

GO TO SEARCH

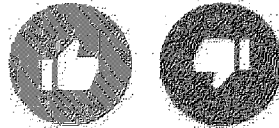
Irrelevant or missing articles? Need help with search?

[Let us know](#)

To: tony.arranaga@lacity.org[tony.arranaga@lacity.org]
From: Meltwater
Sent: Thur 7/2/2020 3:45:04 PM
Subject: New Report: 220 New Results
[reports_5efdf6c1b5a6bb31da1903d5_0.pdf](#)

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Searches

	Mitch O'Farrell	118
	Mitch O'Farrell - Social	102

Mitch O'Farrell

 118 results

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 **93.7 The Eagle** (114 other sources) • USA • Jul 2 • 1:00 am 

The American Cinematheque and Netflix Join Forces to Preserve Hollywood's Historic Egyptian Theatre

film, historic preservation, and the arts," said Councilmember Mitch O'Farrell, Los Angeles City Council 13th District. "The ...

Reach: 1k

[Tag](#) • [Translate](#) • [Share](#)



Yahoo news (2 other sources) • USA • Jul 1 • 4:12 pm



As coronavirus cases surge, L.A. postpones plans to ticket during street sweeping

is scarce and far more people are home than usual. Councilman Mitch O'Farrell, who represents parts of Silver Lake, Atwater ...

Reach 71M

Tag • Translate • Share

GO TO SEARCH

Mitch O'Farrell - Social

102 results

[Back to top](#)



Radio Justice LA @RadioJusticeLA • USA • Jul 2 • 7:35 am



RT @theglowingstars: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/5bc2Qf8xE5>

Reach 1k

Tag • Translate • Share



Dr. Gadget @bgirlgadget • MEX • Jul 2 • 6:33 am



RT @okaytimaya: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/QBjFgFu4vD>

Reach 1k

Tag • Translate • Share



@HollywoodBlvd1 Jul 2 • 3:45 am



@MitchOFarrell The .@POTUS Is Calling
@Blklivesmatter A Symbol Of Hate! #Trump Is
Suggesting The Street Painting Stop! #RacistInChief
#Racism . @BLMLA #BlackLivesMatter
#BlackTransLivesMatter #BlackTwitter #MyDayInLA
<https://t.co/B3EY1wuVp8>

Reach: 2k

Tag • Translate • Share



@HollywoodBlvd1 Jul 2 • 3:22 am



RT @MitchOFarrell: We extended relaxed parking
enforcement through end of July due to COVID-19
health emergency. Staying home is as important as
ever, especially w/spike in infections and
unemployment at all time high. Residents don't
need to worry abt parking fines on top of al...

Reach: 2k

Tag • Translate • Share



cilantroverde @bluntedmoons Jul 2 • 2:11 am



Kettle didn't have to and definitely shouldn't have
died how he did. But this type of situation happens
way too often here in LA. Help us hold those
accountable for this type of neglect.
#Justice4Andrew #3aDayinLA @LAFDMD1
@MitchOFarrell @MayorOfLA <https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>
<https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>

Reach: 358

Tag • Translate • Share



Cristiano @CristianoOnFire RUS • Jul 2 • 1:48 am



QT @_ArkLA_: No and fuck you ; @MayorOfLA
@ericgarcetti Dear Mr. Mayor. Please consider
closing Griffith Park and Runyon Canyon this
weekend. Thanks for everything you're doing to
keep the citizens of LA #SaferAtHome
@lapublichealth @davideryu @MitchOFarrell
@LosFelizNC

Reach: 38

Tag • Translate • Share



no @po0rculture Jul 1 • 11:37 pm



RT @theglowingstars: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/5bc2Qf8xE5>

Reach 223

Tag • Translate • Share



K. Lovich @kristylovich Jul 1 • 11:00 pm



RT @theglowingstars: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/5bc2Qf8xE5>

Reach 51

Tag • Translate • Share



Joshua @JoshuaSmith1983 USA • Jul 1 • 10:24 pm



avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @MitchOFarrell Follow @StreetWatchLA
<https://t.co/thJScJPDGW>

Reach 2k

Tag • Translate • Share



Cy Husain @CyHusain USA • Jul 1 • 9:41 pm



@claradox @LAFDMD1 @MitchOFarrell Can you please check if the EMTs worked for a private company? Many times the private companies ORDER their staff (with threat of job loss) to ignore people who won't be profitable.

Reach 177

Tag • Translate • Share



Grumpy D. Kelson; the D stands for Democrat @GrumpyKelson · Jul 1 · 9:28 pm



RT @lab_rams: This would help tens of 1000s of Angelenos. @CHNC_LA saw the extent of food need & paucity of infrastructure during our pioneering COVID response. Thanks to @MitchOFarrell, @PaulKrekorian, & @CD6Nury for taking the next step. Let us know how we can assist.
<https://t.co/RlmFrihBqh>

Reach: 869

Tag · Translate · Share



Louis Abramson @lab_rams · USA · Jul 1 · 9:21 pm



This would help tens of 1000s of Angelenos. @CHNC_LA saw the extent of food need & paucity of infrastructure during our pioneering COVID response. Thanks to @MitchOFarrell, @PaulKrekorian, & @CD6Nury for taking the next step. Let us know how we can assist.
<https://t.co/RlmFrihBqh>

Reach: 427

Tag · Translate · Share



Shellie @ShellieRaygoza · USA · Jul 1 · 9:08 pm



@ArmGamb @MitchOFarrell Agreed! This is a public health hazard. This hoarding and spread of disease. I don't see why we would protect these trash encampments made up of illegal dumped items and donations.

Reach: 740

Tag · Translate · Share



Aram Gambourian @ArmGamb · Jul 1 · 9:05 pm



@ShellieRaygoza @MitchOFarrell Nothing can be really done based on settlements from lawsuits & ineffective methods used by the city. City is trying to find permanent housing, which isn't the answer, for these people. Yet they multiple & we are left in the shadows. We need leadership, not endless

Reach: 10

Tag · Translate · Share



Aram Gambourian @ArmGamb · Jul 1 · 9:01 pm



@MitchOFarrell It's interesting how immigrants can come to this country, just like my parents, & they are able to start businesses & build wealth for their children. However, generations who lived in the US are in a cycle of poverty. I do not think racism is the culprit.

Reach 10

Tag · Translate · Share



eric preven @ericpreven · USA · Jul 1 · 8:45 pm



@cmgilcedillo @BobBlumenfield @davideryu @PaulKrekorian @PaulKoretzCD5 @ladymrod @mhdcd8 @CurrenDPriceJr @HerbJWesson @mikebonin @JohnLeeCD12 @MitchOFarrell @josehuizar @JoeBuscaino ; Over the last two days the Los Angeles City Council took transformative votes to reimagine publ...

Reach 281

Tag · Translate · Share



Shellie @ShellieRaygoza · USA · Jul 1 · 8:39 pm



@MayorOfLA Whatever happened to capping the fees charged on third party food delivery apps like @Postmates @UberEats @MitchOFarrell

Reach 740

Tag · Translate · Share



Claudia Oliveira @ResidentDirDTLA · USA · Jul 1 · 7:53 pm



@BLMLA It won't. When I tried to get LA H.I.R.E who's championed by @CurrenDPriceJr for my Skid Row job fair I got a busy phone tone, when I reached out by email, no response. Like everything else... crickets. The only good Councilmembers out there are @JoeBuscaino and @MitchOFa...

Reach 532

Tag · Translate · Share



ArkLA @_ArkLA_ USA · Jul 1 · 5:14 pm



@MayorOfLA @ericgarcetti Dear Mr. Mayor. Please consider closing Griffith Park and Runyon Canyon this weekend. Thanks for everything you're doing to keep the citizens of LA #SaferAtHome @lapublichealth @davideryu @MitchOFarrell @LosFelizNC

Reach: 663

Tag · Translate · Share



PG.Kelly @PG_Kelly_v2 USA · Jul 1 · 4:56 pm



@MitchOFarrell This is next! Why Derek Chauvin Will Almost Certainly Go Free <https://t.co/sf8nrmLu8e> #California #LosAngeles #LosAngelesCounty #LosAngelesRiots - #ExposingTheDems #COUP against #TRUMP

Reach: 528

Tag · Translate · Share



#Zero Metro Fares Now @PeppeyRobert · Jul 1 · 4:56 pm



@CD6Nury Now your on vacation @CD6Nury (Hamptons, Saint Bart's, Hôtel du Cap-Ferrat?). In 30 days your & @MitchOFarrell 's aka #Mitchofailure mom & pops landlord's Eviction Day will begin; & greatest Los Angeles' humanitarian crisis since the conquest begins. 558,000 kids unhoused. <https://t.co/>

Reach: 160

Tag · Translate · Share



PG.Kelly @PG_Kelly_v2 USA · Jul 1 · 4:53 pm



QT @jasmineviel: @MitchOFarrell I SUPPORT THESE OFFICERS! <https://t.co/QXopsKa0sj> #2020Riots #LosAngeles #LosAngelesCounty ; Video posted of LAPD officers outraged over proposed cuts following protests addressing LA City Councilwoman Monica Rodriguez. "Now you're cutting from th..."

Reach: 528

Tag · Translate · Share



PG.Kelly @PG_Kelly_v2 USA • Jul 1 • 4:50 pm



@MitchOFarrell Re: #2020Riots. Why are you supporting DOMESTIC TERRORISM? #California #LosAngeles #LosAngelesCounty #ExposingTheDems #COUP against #TRUMP

Reach 528

Tag • Translate • Share



PG.Kelly @PG_Kelly_v2 USA • Jul 1 • 4:48 pm



@MitchOFarrell 50-years of #Boycotts hang over your heads because you KOWTOWED to these #Rioters. Shame on all of you. You MUST RESIGN NOW! #2020Riots #California #LosAngeles #LosAngelesRiots #LosAngelesCounty #ExposingTheDems #COUP against #TRUMP

Reach 528

Tag • Translate • Share



PG.Kelly @PG_Kelly_v2 USA • Jul 1 • 4:47 pm



@MRodCD7 @LadyMRod @CD6Nury @MitchOFarrell 50-years of #Boycotts hang over your heads because you KOWTOWED to these #Rioters. Shame on all of you. You MUST RESIGN NOW! #2020Riots #California #LosAngeles #LosAngelesCounty #ExposingTheDems #COUP against #TRUMP

Reach 528

Tag • Translate • Share



PG.Kelly @PG_Kelly_v2 USA • Jul 1 • 4:44 pm



@MitchOFarrell As long as YOU allow the #GRAFFITI to remain on the asphalt of Hollywood Blvd I REFUSE to do business in #Hollywood #LosAngeles #LosAngelesCounty 50yrs Clean the GRAFFITI off Hollywood Blvd NOW! Then YOU MUST RESIGN! #ReimburseLA today \$200M+ #2020Riots #Californi...

Reach 528

Tag • Translate • Share



PG.Kelly @PG_Kelly_v2 USA · Jul 1 · 4:39 pm



@MitchOFarrell You should be ashamed for supporting the #2020Riots and the #COUP against #TRUMP. You MUST RESIGN NOW! #2020Riots #California #LosAngeles #LosAngelesRiots #LosAngelesCounty #ExposingTheDems #COUP against #TRUMP

Reach:528

Tag · Translate · Share



ella @whatellasaid Jul 1 · 4:34 pm



RT @okaytimaya: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell <https://t.co/QBjFgFu4vD>

Reach:85

Tag · Translate · Share



LA County Democratic Party @LAdemocrats USA · Jul 1 · 4:23 pm



we're glad to be on: @HerbjWesson, @CD6Nury, @davideryu, @CurrenDPriceJr, @MRodCD7, @PaulKoretzCD5, @mhdcd8 @BobBlumenfield @gilcedillo @MikeBoninLA @MitchOFarrell Sides we're glad to not be on: @TomLahren ; If you thought LA was lawless before, just wait. I've said it before a...

Reach:16k

Tag · Translate · Share



www.drumpo.com FRA · Jul 1 · 4:17 pm



La montée subite du coronavirus incite LA à reporter la billetterie

dans les zones où le stationnement dans la rue est rare et où beaucoup plus de personnes sort à la maison que d'habitude. Le conseiller mun...

Tag · Translate · Share



BLACK LIVES MATTER @felindabelixx Jul 1 • 4:14 pm



RT @okaytimaya: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/QBjFgFu4vD>

Reach 105

Tag • Translate • Share



Marie-Aimée Brajeux @mabrajeux Jul 1 • 3:57 pm



RT @theglowingstars: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/5bc2Qf8xE5>

Reach 202

Tag • Translate • Share



All American Lee @AllAmericanLee Jul 1 • 3:35 pm



is on your hands @ericgarcetti @gilcedillo
@PaulKrekorian @BobBlumenfield @davideryu
@PaulKoretzCD5 @CD6Nury @MRodCD7 @mhdcd8
@CurrenDPriceJr @HerbJWesson @MikeBoninLA
@MitchOFarrell @JoeBuscaino ; BREAKING: The Los Angeles City Council just voted 12-2 to cut the LAPD budget by ...

Reach 5K

Tag • Translate • Share



Kathleen Lyons @kaybuenoesyo USA • Jul 1 • 3:25 pm



@clintcarlton @BillFOXLA @FOXLA I.e., the remaining 12 members voted yes: Mitch O'Farrell, Mike Bonin, Herb Wesson, Curren Price, Marqueece Harris-Dawson, Monica Rodriguez, Nury Martinez, Paul Koretz, David Ryu, Bob Blumenfield, Paul Krekorian, Gil Cedillo

Reach 2k

Tag • Translate • Share



Luvforsix @luvforsix Jul 1 • 3:20 pm



Kettle didn't have to and definitely shouldn't have died how he did. But this type of situation happens way too often here in LA. Help us hold those accountable for this type of neglect.
#Justice4Andrew #3aDayinLA @LAFDMD1
@MitchOFarrell @MayorOfLA <https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>
<https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>

Reach 1

Tag • Translate • Share



□□□□ Ariana @AriReadyFort Jul 1 • 3:20 pm



Kettle didn't have to and definitely shouldn't have died how he did. But this type of situation happens way too often here in LA. Help us hold those accountable for this type of neglect.
#Justice4Andrew #3aDayinLA @LAFDMD1
@MitchOFarrell @MayorOfLA <https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>
<https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>

Reach 308

Tag • Translate • Share



champagne charlie @myliquidlibrary Jul 1 • 3:19 pm



Kettle didn't have to and definitely shouldn't have died how he did. But this type of situation happens way too often here in LA. Help us hold those accountable for this type of neglect.
#Justice4Andrew #3aDayinLA @LAFDMD1
@MitchOFarrell @MayorOfLA <https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>
<https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>

Reach 417

Tag • Translate • Share



Street Watch LA @StreetWatchLA USA · Jul 1 · 3:19 pm



Kettle didn't have to and definitely shouldn't have died how he did. But this type of situation happens way too often here in LA. Help us hold those accountable for this type of neglect.
#Justice4Andrew #3aDayInLA @LAFDMD1 @MitchOFarrell @MayorOfLA <https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>
<https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>

Reach 8k

Tag · Translate · Share



停止金援警察 @bikimseokjin Jul 1 · 2:49 pm



RT @theglowingstars: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/5bc2Qf8xE5>

Reach 127

Tag · Translate · Share



eric garcetti hate account @queerengineered Jul 1 · 2:47 pm



RT @theglowingstars: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/5bc2Qf8xE5>

Reach 2k

Tag · Translate · Share



Jane (ft)w @theglowingstars USA · Jul 1 · 2:44 pm



On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county
#3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization &
lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT
neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew
Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1
@mitchofarrell <https://t.co/5bc2Qf8xE5>

Reach: 3k

Tag · Translate · Share



Janis Yue @janisyue Jul 1 · 2:03 pm



On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county
#3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization &
lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT
neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew
Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1
@mitchofarrell

Reach: 11

Tag · Translate · Share



#Zero Metro Fares Now @PeppeyRobert Jul 1 · 1:50 pm



QT @KNOCKdotLA: .@MitchOFarrell #CD13
.@CD6Nury .@ericgarcetti as y'all vacationing in the
Hamptons 558,000 kids plus parents be edging
towards eviction as your mom & pop landlords
Great Eviction Wave starts. That day be a sin of
omission or comission on y'all's part Father
#Mitchofailure? ; Glad to

Reach: 160

Tag · Translate · Share



#Zero Metro Fares Now @PeppeyRobert Jul 1 · 1:16 pm



QT @SteveDucey: .@ericgarcetti @CD6Nury
.@MitchOFarrell #CD13 your mom & pop landlords
Great Eviction Wave starts in just 30 days. Over
500,000 Angeleno children without a place to call
home 07/31/2020. Have a great vacation.
@HealthyLA_Coa #HealthyLA #PeoplesBudgetLA
@PplsCityCouncil ; millions

Reach: 160

Tag · Translate · Share



Liam Fitzpatrick @ThisIsLiamRoss USA · Jul 1 · 1:10 pm



On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county
#3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization &
lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT
neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew
Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1
@mitchofarrell

Reach 595

Tag · Translate · Share



停止金援警察 @bikimseokjin Jul 1 · 1:04 pm



RT @claradox: The response of elected officials like
@MitchOFarrell (whose district Andrew lived in) is
to ignore the issue by literally sweeping away
encampments where communities have formed —
but unhoused people are people too in case u forgot
Mitch??? #3ADayInLA #JusticeForA...

Reach 127

Tag · Translate · Share



mimi. @morgangamgee USA · Jul 1 · 12:56 pm



RT @okaytimaya: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in
LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter,
criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's
death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis,
#Justice4Andrew Release the names of the
negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/QBjFgFu4vD>

Reach 100

Tag · Translate · Share



West Valley People's Alliance @WVPple USA · Jul 1 ·
12:49 pm



Kettle didn't have to and definitely shouldn't have
died how he did. But this type of situation happens
way too often here in LA. Help us hold those
accountable for this type of neglect.
#Justice4Andrew #3aDayinLA @LAFDMD1
@MitchOFarrell @MayorOfLA <https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>
<https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>

Reach 253

Tag · Translate · Share



Keiji Steino @keijisteino USA · Jul 1 · 12:49 pm



avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county
#3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization &
lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT
neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew
Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1
@MitchOFarrell Follow @StreetWatchLA
<https://t.co/thJScJPDGW>

Reach: 708

Tag · Translate · Share



Adam Scott Weissman @ASWeissman USA · Jul 1 ·
12:49 pm



in community, to go bigger with our budget right
now! @SharonBrous @leobaecktemple @MayorOfLA
@CD6Nury @BobBlumenfield @PaulKoretzCD5
@mhdcd8 @CMHerbJWesson @MitchOFarrell ; A
letter signed by over 40 Jewish clergy members.
This is a great example of how faith leaders can be
sho...

Reach: 497

Tag · Translate · Share



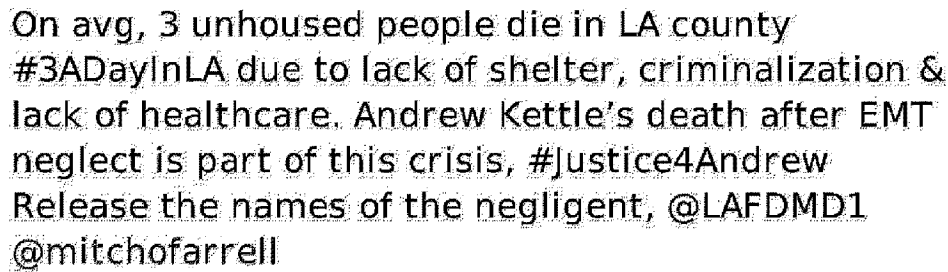
babehoven @babehoven USA · Jul 1 · 12:48 pm



On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county
#3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization &
lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT
neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew
Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1
@mitchofarrell

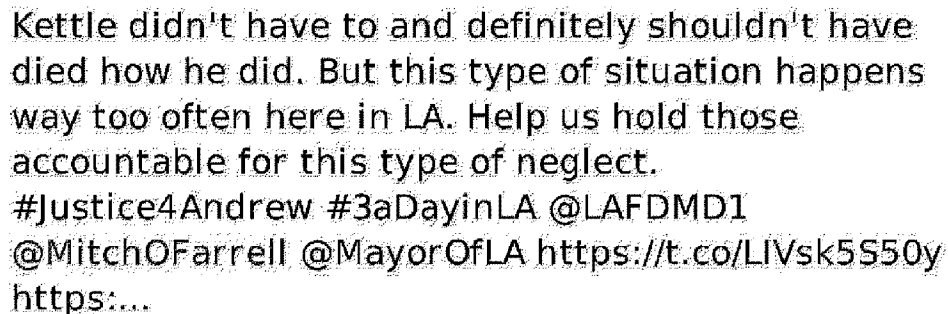
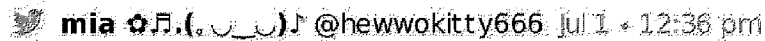
Reach: 50

Tag · Translate · Share



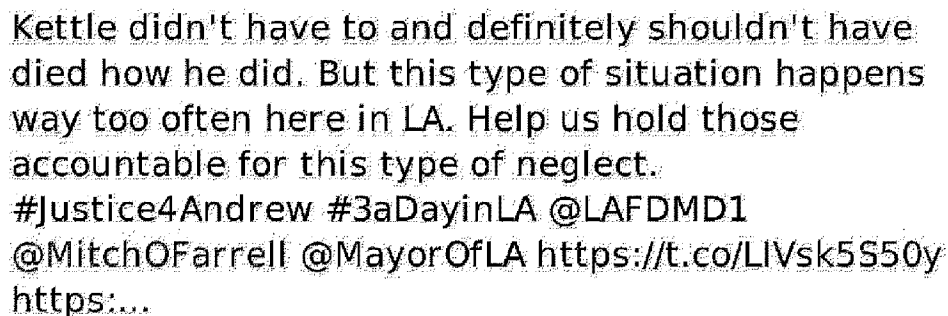
Reach: 13

Tag • Translate • Share



Reach 2

Tag • Translate • Share



Reach 343

Tag • Translate • Share



Tag • Translate • Share



Luvforsix @luvforsix · Jul 1 · 12:33 pm



RT @okaytimaya: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/QBjFgFu4vD>

Tag · Translate · Share



Last Of Bliss: Bliss Cycle ♀🏳️🌈them/none

@lastofbliss · USA · Jul 1 · 12:32 pm



Kettle didn't have to and definitely shouldn't have died how he did. But this type of situation happens way too often here in LA. Help us hold those accountable for this type of neglect.
#Justice4Andrew #3aDayinLA @LAFDMD1 @MitchOFarrell @MayorOfLA <https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>
<https://t.co/LIVsk5S50y>

Reach: 30

Tag · Translate · Share



Jacob Mask Wearer Sidney @hamletmax · Jul 1 · 12:32 pm



RT @DSA_LosAngeles: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/r39rf1FdMI>

Reach: 1k

Tag · Translate · Share



Ash @Ashfallen0 Jul 1 • 12:32 pm



RT @DSA_LosAngeles: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/r39rf1FdMI>

Reach: 1k

Tag • Translate • Share



힘들쵸? @pastsunlight USA • Jul 1 • 12:27 pm



RT @DSA_LosAngeles: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/r39rf1FdMI>

Reach: 303

Tag • Translate • Share



callie.01 @callie__01 USA • Jul 1 • 12:25 pm



On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell

Reach: 343

Tag • Translate • Share



Street Watch LA @StreetWatchLA USA • Jul 1 • 12:25 pm



QT @DSA_LosAngeles: We need you all to listen to @lastofbliss demands and story. @MitchOFarrell @LAFDMD1 no more #3ADayInLA #JusticeForAndrew #DeathByNeglect ; On June 16, Echo Park Lake resident Andrew Kettle passed away after @lastofbliss called for help. The EMTs dismissed hi...

Reach: 8k

Tag • Translate • Share



jules @jugzkv Jul 1 • 12:25 pm



On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county
#3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization &
lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT
neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew
Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1
@mitchofarrell

Reach: 8

Tag • Translate • Share



West Valley People's Alliance @WVPple USA • Jul 1 •



12:24 pm

Three unhoused neighbors die on the streets Every.
Single. Day. Hey @MitchOFarrell @MayorOfLA - let's
pretend they're cops instead. Now will you care?
#3ADayInLA

Reach: 253

Tag • Translate • Share



Jazz @0_smalls_0 Jul 1 • 12:24 pm



RT @okaytimaya: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in
LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter,
criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's
death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis,
#Justice4Andrew Release the names of the
negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/QBjFgFu4vD>

Reach: 148

Tag • Translate • Share



Dani @atty_dani Jul 1 • 12:23 pm



more #3ADayInLA #JusticeForAndrew
#DeathByNeglect @LAFDMD1 @MitchOFarrell ; I'm a
mental health clinician and demand
#JusticeforAndrew today. Discrimination toward
unhoused folx is pervasive and LA's systemic
neglect of unhoused residents is shameful.
@MitchOFarrell and @LAFDMD1...

Reach: 1k

Tag • Translate • Share



Victoria Araña @nenadelatierra Jul 1 • 12:23 pm



RT @DSA_LosAngeles: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/r39rf1FdMI>

Reach 23

Tag • Translate • Share



Thania Gómez-Martínez @thaniagmas USA • Jul 1 •



12:23 pm

RT @DSA_LosAngeles: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/r39rf1FdMI>

Reach 84

Tag • Translate • Share



clara @claradox Jul 1 • 12:21 pm



RT @DSA_LosAngeles: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell
<https://t.co/r39rf1FdMI>

Reach 208

Tag • Translate • Share



paula @bee_you_bee Jul 1 • 12:21 pm



RT @okaytimaya: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell <https://t.co/QBjFgFu4vD>

Reach 237

Tag • Translate • Share



Mr. Sil E. Bazard @ubi248 Jul 1 • 12:21 pm



RT @DSA_LosAngeles: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell <https://t.co/r39rf1FdMI>

Reach 355

Tag • Translate • Share



Theresa Reaper @tracer_reaper USA • Jul 1 • 12:21 pm



RT @okaytimaya: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell <https://t.co/QBjFgFu4vD>

Reach 278

Tag • Translate • Share



West Valley People's Alliance @WVPple USA • Jul 1 •



12:20 pm

RT @DSA_LosAngeles: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell <https://t.co/r39rf1FdMI>

Reach 249

Tag • Translate • Share



EL @lizie033 USA • Jul 1 • 12:20 pm



more #3ADayInLA #JusticeForAndrew #DeathByNeglect @LAFDMD1 @MitchOFarrell ; I'm a mental health clinician and demand #JusticeforAndrew today. Discrimination toward unhoused folx is pervasive and LA's systemic neglect of unhoused residents is shameful. @MitchOFarrell and @LAFDMD1...

Reach 9

Tag • Translate • Share



DSA-LA @DSA_LosAngeles USA • Jul 1 • 12:20 pm



On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell <https://t.co/r39rf1FdMI>

Reach 21k

Tag • Translate • Share



Dani @atty_dani Jul 1 • 12:19 pm



RT @okaytimaya: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell <https://t.co/QBjFgFu4vD>

Reach 1k

Tag • Translate • Share



Ian Imhof @ianimhof USA • Jul 1 • 12:18 pm



@MitchOFarrell Defund. The. Police. This is surface level placating to try and secure your own future and not to protect and voice the citizens you were elected to represent. Time for you to go, Mitch. Time for the entire council, mayor, and city "leadership" to go.

Reach 1k

Tag • Translate • Share



fuck you, Eric Garcetti @boba_butt USA • Jul 1 • 12:18 pm



RT @okaytimaya: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell <https://t.co/QBjFgFu4vD>

Reach 22

Tag • Translate • Share



Street Watch LA @StreetWatchLA USA • Jul 1 • 12:16 pm



RT @okaytimaya: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell <https://t.co/QBjFgFu4vD>

Reach 8k

Tag • Translate • Share



West Valley People's Alliance @WVPple USA • Jul 1 • 12:13 pm



more #3ADayInLA #JusticeForAndrew #DeathByNeglect @LAFDMD1 @MitchOFarrell ; I'm a mental health clinician and demand #JusticeforAndrew today. Discrimination toward unhoused folx is pervasive and LA's systemic neglect of unhoused residents is shameful. @MitchOFarrell and @LAFDMD1...

Reach 246

Tag • Translate • Share



Thania Gómez-Martínez @thaniagmas USA • Jul 1 • 12:12 pm



more #3ADayInLA #JusticeForAndrew #DeathByNeglect @LAFDMD1 @MitchOFarrell ; I'm a mental health clinician and demand #JusticeforAndrew today. Discrimination toward unhoused folx is pervasive and LA's systemic neglect of unhoused residents is shameful. @MitchOFarrell and @LAFDMD1...

Reach 83

Tag • Translate • Share



Michael @thattoptweet NZL · Jul 1 · 12:12 pm



more #3ADayInLA #JusticeForAndrew
#DeathByNeglect @LAFDMD1 @MitchOFarrell ; I'm a
mental health clinician and demand
#JusticeforAndrew today. Discrimination toward
unhoused folx is pervasive and LA's systemic
neglect of unhoused residents is shameful.
@MitchOFarrell and @LAFDMD1...

Reach 83

Tag · Translate · Share



Street Watch LA @StreetWatchLA USA · Jul 1 · 12:11 pm



more #3ADayInLA #JusticeForAndrew
#DeathByNeglect @LAFDMD1 @MitchOFarrell ; I'm a
mental health clinician and demand
#JusticeforAndrew today. Discrimination toward
unhoused folx is pervasive and LA's systemic
neglect of unhoused residents is shameful.
@MitchOFarrell and @LAFDMD1...

Reach 8k

Tag · Translate · Share



Zach Hoover @zachhoover USA · Jul 1 · 12:09 pm



in community, to go bigger with our budget right
now! @SharonBrous @leobaecktemple @MayorOfLA
@CD6Nury @BobBlumenfield @PaulKoretzCD5
@mhdcd8 @CMHerbjWesson @MitchOFarrell ; A
letter signed by over 40 Jewish clergy members.
This is a great example of how faith leaders can be
sho...

Reach 809

Tag · Translate · Share



LinhCo @LinhCo87195253 Jul 1 · 12:07 pm



It continues to break my heart that I won't see
Andrew whenever I go back to echo park lake. I wish
I got to know him better but still remember him as
a sweet guy. No more #3ADayInLA
#JusticeForAndrew #DeathByNeglect @LAFDMD1
@MitchOFarrell

Reach 109

Tag · Translate · Share



EL @lizie033 · USA · Jul 1 · 12:07 pm



On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell

Reach 9

Tag · Translate · Share



Street Watch LA @StreetWatchLA · USA · Jul 1 · 12:05 pm



We are demanding - the names of EMTs who let Andrew Kettle die - their termination - their licenses revoked - they be charged w gross negligence #3ADayInLA #JusticeForAndrew @LAFDMD1 @MitchOFarrell

Reach 8k

Tag · Translate · Share



Jacob (trustworthy white guy) @sortaloquacious · NLD · Jul 1 · 12:02 pm



RT @okaytimaya: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell <https://t.co/QBjFgFu4vD>

Reach 297

Tag · Translate · Share



Jacob (trustworthy white guy) @sortaloquacious · NLD · Jul 1 · 12:01 pm



RT @ReallyFeelin1t: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell

Reach 297

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tj @okaytimaya USA • Jul 1 • 12:01 pm



On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county
#3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization &
lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT
neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew
Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1
@mitchofarrell <https://t.co/QBjFgFu4vD>

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ACTCostumes **BLACK LIVES MATTER** @nerdyamanda13



USA • Jul 1 • 11:54 am

do not give a fuck about us and are mocking us and
DON'T EVEN KNOW HOW TO OPERATE BASIC
TECHNOLOGY So yes, fuck all y'all. @CD6Nury
@PaulKrekorian @davideryu @PaulKoretzCD5
@MitchOFarrell <https://t.co/hbjztvNcrD> ; Ooooh a CM
had their mic on (Koretz, I think), and decided that
"...

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Losing My Way @losing_my_way GBR • Jul 1 • 11:50 am



a fuck about us and are mocking us and DON'T
EVEN KNOW HOW TO OPERATE BASIC TECHNOLOGY
So yes, fuck all y'all. @CD6Nury @PaulKrekorian
@davideryu @PaulKoretzCD5 @MitchOFarrell ;
Ooooh a CM had their mic on (Koretz, I think), and
decided that "So eloquent" was a thing they
needed...

Reach 15

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停止金援警察 @bikimseokjin Jul 1 • 11:49 am



do not give a fuck about us and are mocking us and
DON'T EVEN KNOW HOW TO OPERATE BASIC
TECHNOLOGY So yes, fuck all y'all. @CD6Nury
@PaulKrekorian @davideryu @PaulKoretzCD5
@MitchOFarrell <https://t.co/hbjztvNcrD> ; Ooooh a CM
had their mic on (Koretz, I think), and decided that
"

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People's City Council - Los Angeles @PplsCityCouncil USA Jul 1 • 11:39 am



do not give a fuck about us and are mocking us and
DON'T EVEN KNOW HOW TO OPERATE BASIC
TECHNOLOGY So yes, fuck all y'all. @CD6Nury
@PaulKrekorian @davideryu @PaulKoretzCD5
@MitchOFarrell <https://t.co/hbjztvNcrD> ; Ooooh a CM
had their mic on (Koretz, I think), and decided that
"

Reach 9k

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mimi. @morgangamgee USA Jul 1 • 11:13 am



a fuck about us and are mocking us and DON'T
EVEN KNOW HOW TO OPERATE BASIC TECHNOLOGY
So yes, fuck all y'all. @CD6Nury @PaulKrekorian
@davideryu @PaulKoretzCD5 @MitchOFarrell ;
Ooooh a CM had their mic on (Koretz, I think), and
decided that "So eloquent" was a thing they
needed...

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defund the police sparks @kyliesparks Jul 1 •



11:09 am

a fuck about us and are mocking us and DON'T EVEN KNOW HOW TO OPERATE BASIC TECHNOLOGY So yes, fuck all y'all. @CD6Nury @PaulKrekorian @davideryu @PaulKoretzCD5 @MitchOFarrell ; Ooooh a CM had their mic on (Koretz, I think), and decided that "So eloquent" was a thing they needed...

Reach 8k

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pb @mittenberries USA • Jul 1 • 11:02 am



@mitchofarrell support to this important reform <https://t.co/tB7LbQH13j>

Reach 383

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Rosie is practicing social distancing in her



🔒 @umbrellaturtles USA • Jul 1 • 10:58 am

RT @anyonestillhere: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent @LAFDMD1 @MitchOFarrell #deathbyneglect

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Rosie is practicing social distancing in her



🔒 @umbrellaturtles USA • Jul 1 • 10:58 am

RT @ReallyFeelin1t: On avg, 3 unhoused people die in LA county #3ADayInLA due to lack of shelter, criminalization & lack of healthcare. Andrew Kettle's death after EMT neglect is part of this crisis, #Justice4Andrew Release the names of the negligent, @LAFDMD1 @mitchofarrell

Reach 283

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eric preven @ericpreven USA · Jul 1 · 10:57 am



to legitimate the suppression of public scrutiny in furtherance of the alleged criminal activity.↓
@FBILosAngeles <https://t.co/CiV9tt8anr> @davideryu
@CurrenDPriceJr @MitchOFarrell @SheilaKuehl
@HildaSolis @USCAnnenberg @kathrynbarger
@mrtempower @SupJaniceHahn @lacitycouncil ht...

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From: Liz Oh

Sent: Thur 7/2/2020 6:42:30 PM

Subject: SPA 4 Weekly COVID-19 Outreach Meeting

Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone or Android device:

Please click this URL to join: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87867615317?pwd=bW8xU2lWeExPVUlpNVdkd3N2ZUZ3UT09>

Password: 051018

Description:

In this current COVID-19 situation, this weekly meeting for SPA 4 Outreach teams will be taking place every Wednesday from 9.30am - 11am.

All outreach staff in SPA 4 are encouraged to attend. Due to the large number of expected staff, to ensure that updates are given and received in an efficient manner, updates from the teams will be relayed from Team Leads, Program Managers, and other leadership staff.

This meeting will focus on the following: resource sharing, outreach strategies, field safety, and COVID-19 information related to testing, shelter, and protocols. An agenda for the meeting will be sent out prior to the meeting. No specific participant or protected information will be discussed during this meeting. This weekly meeting will be taking place of all the SPA 4 Care Coordination meetings until further notice.

In order to ensure a protected discussion space and prevent any unauthorized attendees, a meeting password will be required.

Let us know if you have any questions or concerns!

Meeting ID:

878 6761 5317

Password: 051018

One tap mobile

+16699009128,,87867615317#,,1#,051018# US (San Jose)